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[26-6]



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[103]

**THEATRE ROYAL.**  
**WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.**  
**FREDERIC SHIPMAN**  
Presents the  
**FANTASTICS**

**COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME**  
**EVERY TWO NIGHTS.**  
**BOOKING OPENS**  
**AT MOUTRIE'S**  
**TO-DAY.**  
Tickets \$3. \$2. \$1.

[1119]

**HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS**  
of the  
**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**  
Session, 1916.  
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.  
PRICE ... .. \$5.  
DAI K. PRESS, OFFICE

**HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS**  
(all different) in packets of—  
10 Stamps for \$3.80 | 30 Stamps for \$2.80  
20 " " 1.90 | 40 " " 5.00  
25 " " 1.50 | 50 " " 6.00  
**GRACA & CO.**  
No 4, WINDHAM STREET,  
Hongkong.

## THE ONLY WAY.

The crime of Germany in beginning the war would be matched only by the crime of which the Allies would be guilty should they consent to sheathe the sword before what Mr. Lansing calls "the baneful forces of absolutism" have been defeated and broken. There can be no peace on earth, no safety, save on the terms the Allies have repeatedly proclaimed: the complete destruction of the Prussian absolutist and militarist spirit. The Imperial Chancellor advances it as a reproach against Great Britain that she "does not desire peace by agreement and understanding." Why should any Power desire peace by agreement and understanding with the Germany of to-day, the Germany of the last forty-five years, that acknowledges no binding force in the compact of civilization, that recognizes no nation's rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness if they chance to stand in the way of German ambitions. Germany can have peace at once if she will put aside the sword and thus advancing 100 years in political development and ranging herself with other countries where liberty and civilization have long held sway.

It is futile for Chancellor Michaelis to talk of "proofs" of a secret treaty between France and the former Russian Government by which France was to make territorial gains in addition to the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. The world remembers the "proofs" of secret agreements between Belgium and Great Britain, which were proofs indeed, since they proved the falsity of the interpretation put upon them by the Imperial Government. The German Government and the responsible statesmen of Germany have repeatedly shown themselves to be so false in heart and word, so lost to all sense of honour, that nobody any longer puts faith in their outgivings. Moreover, the French note to Russia on June 11th in reply to the Russian commitment to the policy of no annexations and no indemnities, declared that "France will never aspire to snatch any territory from its legitimate owners." But the insolence of this accusation against France becomes stupefying when we consider the matured German plan, attested by a hundred evidences, to divide and rule the world with detail and specification, for the creation of a "Mittel Europa," a vast sphere of German influence thrown adrift the pathway of the world between the East and West, assuring to the Imperial Power a secure basis for the execution of its designs of world domination.

The Chancellor does not say that Belgium will be restored to its people rehabilitated, or even made independent. No responsible German statesman has promised that. He says nothing of Serbia or Roumania. There is not a word in his faithless talk about a peace of understanding and agreement that can be construed as a peace otherwise than on German terms, a peace that would have Germany free to rebuild her forces and ravage the world again. To such a peace the Allies will never consent; they will make no peace that does not leave the world safe for democracy, for that would be an abandonment of their aims, it would mean that the three years' war has been fought in vain, that millions of lives and billions of wealth have been destroyed for nothing.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in echoing the words of the German Chancellor, declares that he is indifferent whether his admission that the Vienna Government would consent to an honourable peace "be regarded as a sign of weakness or of strength." The Allies construe this significant peace talk from Berlin and Vienna on the same day in only one way. It is unmistakable proof of weakness. The statesmen of the two Imperial Governments make appeal not only to their own peoples, hoping to fortify them for the endurance of trials that grow every day more heart-rending, but they aim also to win the world's sympathy. They know that in every war there is a public opinion opposed to it, the opinion of pacifists and of that class of the faint-hearted who consider only the slaughter and the suffering, never raising their eyes to the great work of regeneration and deliverance for which this war, at least, was undertaken. They hope for a responsive echo which will never reach their ears. Our own determination was well expressed by Secretary Lansing in his sound and able presentation of our aims in the war, that speech addressed to the young men in training at Madison Barracks to which every loyal American heart will respond. There will be no sign of weakness on the part of the Allies. We are confident that the world will see increased signs of weakness in Germany and in Austria.

It cannot be otherwise. For three years they have marvelously withstood the might of France, England, Italy, and Russia. If the Allies, with the commerce of the world open to them, feel the loss and cost and strain and terrible burden of war, what must be the condition of Germany and Austria, cribbed and confined by hostile blockades, almost completely shut in by the iron ring of their enemies! And at this stage of the war, when the evidence of their distress accumulates, the greatest Power on earth, with millions of men, untold resources and dauntless courage, joins the forces allied against them. Only madmen, or men self-deceived against all revelations of truth, would persist in a conflict so hopeless, of which the end is so inevitable. The men of the Imperial Government are both mad and self-deceived, but they cannot indefinitely endure the terrible assaults and privations about to be put upon them. Our duty was never so plain, never so clearly evident to our minds. We must prepare with overwhelming force and with all our resources to make the attack upon Germany irresistible, to compel her to accept terms of peace that will assure the safety of the nations of the world, of liberty and democracy against the further menace of Prussian militarism. We must marshal against her our whole enormous strength in the shortest possible time, for that is the way to end the war speedily. —N.Y. Times.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

## STRENGTH.

Pte. W. Greig was enrolled on 25.9.17, and posted to "A" Co. No. 2 Platoon.  
Pte. J. O. Wiseman was enrolled on 25.9.17, and posted to "A" Co. No. 2 Platoon.  
Pte. C. A. Grimes was enrolled on 27.9.17, and posted to "A" Co. No. 4 Platoon.  
Pte. T. F. Ford was enrolled on 27.9.17, and posted to "B" Co.  
Pte. J. H. Wallace was enrolled on 28.9.17, and posted to "B" Co.  
Pte. James Macdonald was enrolled on 1.10.17, and posted to "D" Co.  
Pte. F. H. Taylor was enrolled on 1.10.17, and posted to "A" Co. No. 4 Platoon.  
Pte. G. A. Tisdall was enrolled on 2.10.17, and posted to "B" Co.  
Pte. P. Julian was enrolled on 2.10.17, and posted to "D" Co.  
Pte. T. G. Turnbull was enrolled on 2.10.17, and posted to "D" Co.  
Gr. W. Drude is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony on 1.10.17.

## LEAVE.

Pte. E. M. Raymond, "B" Co., is granted 2 months' leave from 5.10.17.  
Pte. L. D. McNeill, "A" Co., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 12.10.17.  
Spr. A. Kinross is granted 2 months' leave from 3.10.17.  
Pte. A. R. Lowe, "B" Co., is granted 21 days' leave from 4.10.17.  
Pte. F. E. Joseland, "A" Co., is granted 1 month's leave from 9.10.17.  
Pte. R. M. Austin, "A" Co., is granted 3 weeks' leave from 10.10.17.

## REVERSION.

Lee-Corpl. T. Grimshaw, "B" Co., reverts to the ranks at his own request.

## PROMOTION.

Pte. C. A. Grimes is promoted Corporal, dated 1st October, 1917.

## TRANSFER.

Pte. Thomas Thompson is transferred from "B" Company to "D" Company, dated 4th October, 1917.

## TRAINING.

The following courses of training have been approved by the G.O.C.:—  
Men Over 50 Years of Age.  
1. drills per annum (in the cold weather).  
Musketry Course as for Transport Workers' Battalions.

"D" Company.  
12 drills per annum (in the cold weather).  
Musketry Course as for Transport Workers' Battalions.  
ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.  
Duties for remainder of this month, as per last week's orders, are cancelled.

## PARADES.

Tuesday, 9th inst.:—  
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company at Belchers Battery.  
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at Belchers Battery.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—  
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 12th inst.:—  
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Range Takers' Class and Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery.  
5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers' and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers' and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery.  
ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.  
5th to 12th inst.:—

Nightly E. L. Manning at Belchers and Lyceum as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.  
Officers on duty:  
Lyceum, Lieut. Stevenson, O.I.C.  
D.E.L.  
Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown, O.I.C.  
Belchers, 2nd-Lieut. Matthewman.

Parades for inspection, at Belchers at 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeants Owendene, and Parsons, R.E. Corp. Day and 2nd-Corpl. Norris, H.K.D.C.  
TRANSFERS.  
The following are transferred from Lyceum to Belchers for duty on and from 5th inst.:—Sapper A. H. G. Jackson and Sapper M. M. Maas.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.  
"A" COMPANY.  
PARADES.

Tuesday, 9th inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at Peak Range, for the following:—Lee-Corpl. F. A. Perry, Privates R. P. Thorsfield, H. E. Hayward and W. W. MacKenzie.

4.45 p.m. No. 2 Platoon (N.C.Os. and men as detailed by Lieut. Blason) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, at Law Courts and proceed by Tram to Happy Valley. Five Discipline Training. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 10th inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Privates E. E. de W. Abney, S. G. Newall, E. A. M. Williams, W. Schofield and N. E. Kent.

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at Headquarters. Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order, with two small pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Headquarters. Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order. Corpls. Edmonds and Meade will attend to instruct.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—  
4.45 p.m. No. 2 Platoon (N.C.Os. and men as detailed by Lieut. Blason) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches.

Friday, 12th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Headquarters. Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Headquarters. Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order. Corpl. Meade will attend to instruct.

"B" COMPANY.  
Sunday, 7th inst.:—  
7.30 a.m. N.C.Os. and men of Taikoo Sections at Taikoo Range. Annual Musketry Course. Officer in charge to be detailed later.

Tuesday, 9th inst.:—  
6.50 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. The following will attend:—Privates J. Walker, H. J. Knight and G. T. Edkins. Officer in charge, Lieut. Deswick.

Wednesday, 10th inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Corpl. H. F. Jackson, H. B. L. Dowbiggin and W. H. Bell; Lee-Corpl. A. O. Lang; Privates S. H. Dodwell, G. W. C. Burnett, W. L. Patenden, G. F. Nightingale, J. H. C. Goodham, D. Jaffe and F. Graham. Officer in charge, Lieut. Deswick.

4.45 p.m. Men over 50 years of age at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—  
6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Privates W. Sinclair, G. Hogg, J. F. Miller, W. H. Smith, N. J. Stubbs, A. Ritchie, C. Severn, G. E. Wetton, C. H. P. Hay, A. G. M. Fletcher, E. R. Hallifax, A. G. Coppin, W. L. Leask, W. E. Roberts and R. McGregor. Officer in charge, Lieut. Deswick.

4.45 p.m. Men over 50 years of age at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Men of Taikoo Sections will complete their Tests of Elementary Training at Taikoo Dock, under arrangements to be made by their Platoon Commander.

Men of the Kowloon Docks Sections will complete their Tests of Elementary Training at Kowloon Docks, under arrangements to be made by their Platoon Commander.

Men of "B" Company, other than Taikoo and Kowloon Docks Sections, who have not passed their Grouping Test (T.E.T.) will attend at Kennedy Road Range at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 9th inst. Officer in charge, Lieut. E. Evan Jones.

Men, other than those in Kowloon Docks and Taikoo Sections, who have not completed their Tests of Elementary Training will attend at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 9th inst. Dress: Drill order with four pouches (or two buff pouches). Two N.C.Os. ("B" Co.) will attend to assist.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.  
Tuesday, 9th inst.:—  
7.10 a.m. Hongkong Detachments at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigues.

5.10 p.m. Kowloon Detachments at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—  
5.30 p.m. Hongkong Detachments at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Mounted Section.  
Tuesday, 9th inst.:—  
5 p.m. Men who have not passed their Grouping Test (T.E.T.) at Kennedy Road Range. Dress: Drill order without rifles. Officer in charge, Lieut. E. Evan Jones.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—  
5.30 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Tuesday, 9th inst.:—  
6.30 p.m. "A" Class at Happy Valley. Station Work. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—  
5.30 p.m. "B" and "C" Classes at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Friday, 12th inst.:—  
5.30 p.m. "A" Class at Happy Valley. Station Work. Dress: Clean fatigues.

RECRUITS.  
Wednesday, 10th inst.:—  
5.30 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, at Headquarters under Sergt. Oxberry, Corpls. Edgecombe and Grimes. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 12th inst.:—  
5.30 p.m. All units, except "D" Co., on Murray Parade Ground under Sergt. Oxberry, Corpls. Edgecombe and Grimes. Dress: Drill order.

"D" COMPANY.  
Friday, 12th inst.:—  
5.30 p.m. New members (joined since 1st September, 1917), at Headquarters. Lecture on Musketry Instruction by Corpl. Edmonds.

DETAILS.  
On duty 7th inst.:—"A" Company.  
"8th" " " " " Do.  
"9th" " " " " Do.  
"10th" " " " " Do.  
"11th" " " " " "D" Company.  
"12th" " " " " Do.  
"13th" " " " " Do.

Orderly Officer from 7th to 13th October—Lieut. B. R. Branch.

On duty 14th inst.:—"B" Company.  
"15th" " " " " Do.  
"16th" " " " " Do.  
"17th" " " " " Do.  
"18th" " " " " Do.  
"19th" " " " " "Signalling Section.  
"20th" " " " " "Mounted Section.

Orderly Officer from 14th to 20th inst.—Lieut. E. Evan Jones.

Commencing from Monday, 8th October, men will carry only 20 rounds of ammunition, instead of 50 as heretofore.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## A COOL SERGEANT-MAJOR.

The following statement, says a contemporary, comes from a trustworthy source:—

"The coolest thing I've seen out there," said a private of the Argyll and Sutherland, "was after the advance had broken into open fighting. Sometimes it happens in open fighting that you hold, not a trench, but just a line of shell-holes. This time our shell holes were next to a battalion of the Gordons that mostly came from Morayshire, my county, and as things were quiet, except for a bit of shelling, I just dropped into a shell hole where the Gordons were. There was a sergeant-major in this hole shaving as calmly as if there were no such things as shell flying around. I said to him, 'Mau, sergeant-major, I said, 'ye are nae fear?'"

Says he, 'I left my fear by the side of the Lössie. That's the river that Elgin stands on. And we had a bit of a crack then. He told me he had been an athlete in his day, and when he told me his name I knew him for a man famous on the cycle-track.'

We were talking away about Elgin and Plowarden and Morayshire, and about people thereabout, when suddenly a Boche turned up at the crater lip. How he got there heaven only knows, but we were a bit mixed up with the Germans round us, near and far. This Boche had an ugly look as if he meant mischief, but it didn't disturb the sergeant-major much. He just laid down his razor and picked up his rifle and bayonet, and sauntered out with soap down one side of his face.

"The Boche had a bomb in his hand, but he dropped it without drawing the safety pin, and he up with his hands. The sergeant-major rounded him up into the shell-hole, dropping him in by the scruff of his neck. He told me the German held up the mirror till he finished his shave."

I had to laugh at that. The sergeant-major looked as if it was the most ordinary occurrence in the day's work. I had to get back to my lot then, and I don't know what happened to the sergeant-major and his prisoner. I hope he came through all right. The Gordons went over the top soon after, and I hear they made an awful mess of the Germans. If they are all of the same breed as the sergeant-major, I don't wonder in the least.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.  
ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. E. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

NO. 2 COMPANY.  
Inspector A. E. Alves, having returned to the Colony, will resume command of No. 2 Company on Thursday, Oct. 11th.

NO. 3 COMPANY.  
Inspector On will take command of No. 3 Company during the absence from the Colony of Inspector Wei.

By Order.  
T. F. HOUGH, A.S.P. (R.).  
Hongkong, October 5th, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.  
HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

All Divisions will parade at the Law Courts on Sunday, 7th inst., and on Sunday, 14th inst., at 9 a.m. Dress: Helms, shorts, puttees, haversacks (fitted), water-bottles. Hand stretchers required.

S.M.C.A. DIVISION.  
Tuesday, 9th inst.:—  
8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—  
8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

S.A.I.S.G.R. DIVISION.  
Tuesday, 9th inst.:—  
4.30 p.m. Bandaging practice and stretcher drill.

Wednesday, 10th inst.:—  
2 p.m. Band practice.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—  
4.30 p.m. Bandaging practice and stretcher drill.

Friday, 12th inst.:—  
10.30 a.m. Route march.

Saturday, 13th inst.:—  
2 p.m. Band Practice.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.  
Tuesday, 9th inst.:—  
4.15 p.m. First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—  
4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, 13th inst.:—  
2.30 p.m. Parade on Q.C. ground, Causeway Bay.

VICTORIA DIVISION.  
Tuesday, 9th inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Wednesday, 10th inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, 12th inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

(Sd.) E. RAIPES,  
(D. Supt. in Charge of District),  
Hongkong, 6th October, 1917.

GERMAN PIRATES MURDER 9,000 CIVILIANS.

Since the opening of the war 9,748 lives have been lost in British merchant ships through the enemy's action, states Mr. G. H. Roberts, a Labour Minister. Of these 3,593 were passengers and 6,000 officers and seamen. In most cases these unfortunate people, nearly all civilians, lost their lives through acts of cold-blooded murder.

Men equipped with the web equipment need wear only the belt. The ammunition will be carried as follows:—10 rounds in the right breast pocket, 10 rounds in the left breast pocket.

The Commander of the guard will order haversacks and waterbottles to be removed before sentries are posted.

G. N. STEWART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.  
Hongkong, October 5th, 1917.



POLICE RESERVE CONCERT  
PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

H.E. the Governor has stated his intention of being present at the concert to be given to-night, under the auspices of the Police Reserve, in the Botanical Gardens, which will, as usual, be tastefully illuminated. The following programme of music will be performed:—

Selection—"Reminiscences of Ireland," Arranged by Godfrey.

BAND OF THE 74TH PUNJABIS.  
Waltz—"Beautiful Spring," Joyce.  
ORCHESTRA OF THE H.K.P. RESERVE.  
Baritone Solo—"King Charles," M. Valerie White.

MR. H. E. MORIEL.  
Selection—"Song," Tale.

BAND OF THE 74TH PUNJABIS.  
Soprano Solo—"The Long, Long Trail," Ze Ellial.  
MISS ENID COOPER.

(a) Intermezzo—"Demi-moelle Chie," Fletcher.

(b) Tango—"Mi Amada," Leigh.  
ORCHESTRA OF THE H.K.P. RESERVE.  
Selection—"Gypsy Love," Lehar.

BAND OF THE 74TH PUNJABIS.  
Selection—"Rigoletto," Verdi.

ORCHESTRA OF THE H.K.P. RESERVE.  
Contralto Solo—"A Perfect Day," Currie Jacobs Bond.

MISS GORDON.  
(Violin Obligato, Miss M. Gordon.)  
Selection—"Our Miss Gibbs," Monckton.

ORCHESTRA OF THE H.K.P. RESERVE.  
Baritone Solo—"Thorn," Adams.

MR. E. G. ARLING.  
Selection—"Carman," Biss.

BAND OF THE 74TH PUNJABIS.  
—"God Save the King."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.  
CELEBRATIONS IN KOWLOON.

Celebrations in honour of the 7th anniversary of the Portuguese Republic were organised by the Club de Recreio, Kowloon, yesterday.

During the forenoon Portuguese flags were sold by ladies in aid of the Portuguese Cigarette and Tobacco Fund, and a good round sum was realised.

In the afternoon there was a large tea party at the club, and in honour of the occasion the building and grounds were very tastefully decorated with flags and flowers. Over a hundred children were entertained. Games and music were enjoyed and the little ones, to judge from the shrieks of laughter, must have had a glorious time.

Later a new Portuguese flag was presented to the Club by Mr. A. J. d'Eon, the Secretary of the Festival Committee. It was received, on behalf of the Club, by the President, and the Portuguese national anthem was sung when it was unfurled.

At night the Club-house and grounds were beautifully illuminated, the centrepiece being a Portuguese flag in colours, below which were the words "Patria Liberdade" in blazing lights. The band of the 74th Punjabis was in attendance and there was an informal dance on the tennis lawns.

PATRONAL FESTIVAL OF THE  
ROSARY CHURCH, KOWLOON.

The following is the order of procession at the patronal festival of the Rosary Church, Kowloon, next Sunday afternoon:—1, The Banner of Our Lady; 2, Girls scattering flowers; 3, The Chinese Catholic Association Band; 4, St. Joseph's Apostleship of study; 5, Apostleship of prayer; 6, St. Joseph's Confraternity; 7, Blessed Sacrament Confraternity; 8, Bearers of the Mysteries of the Rosary; 9, Confraternity of the Holy Rosary; 10, The Clergy; 11, The Children of Mary; 12, Girls scattering flowers; 13, The Statue of Our Lady; 14, Police Reserve Guard of Honour; 15, The Bishop; 16, The Consuls and the Knights; 17, Ladies Apostleship of prayer; 18, The Police Reserve Band, and 19, The faithful.

## THE SALE OF HONOURS.

An interesting little story was told by Lord Knutsford in the course of the debate on the sale of honours in the House of Lords. Lord Knutsford's long and honourable connection with hospital work was well-known. He related how a stranger went to him and asked him whether if he presented £25,000 to a certain hospital on the occasion of a visit by the King he would be likely to get a title as a reward for the money to party funds. Lord Knutsford had to say, "No," and the hospital did not get the £25,000, but shortly afterwards the person who had approached him became a Baronet.

CORRESPONDENCE.  
DAYLIGHT SAVING.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—Now that the days are drawing in rapidly, thereby curtailing the afternoon hours for musketry or athletics, may one be permitted to suggest to the Government that it would be a great boon to the community if a Daylight Savings Bill could be introduced here, enabling us to leave our offices nominally at 5 o'clock, but in reality at 4 o'clock in the afternoon during the winter months?

There may be drawbacks to the course suggested, and, if so, one would be glad to learn what they are. Perhaps some of your readers can enlighten me.—Yours faithfully,

INQUIRER.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

## CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOW SAN PO.")

CANTON, October 5th.  
INSPECTING DEFENCES.

The Acting Tachun, Mok Wing-sun, has decided to inspect all the forts of the Pagoda-Tigris to-morrow.

GENERAL LUNG'S VIEWS.

General Lung Chui-kwong has sent Chui Kin-hon to Yunnan, with absolute powers, to discuss his terms with Tong Kai-yew, Tachun of Yunnan. Li Ka-pao, a member of Lung's staff, has been sent to Kwangsi to consult with General Luk Wing-ting on the same matter. The terms were published in a previous issue. Lung, it is expected, will announce his intention of joining the South-West as soon as his terms are granted by the Tachun and General.

THE GUNBOATS AT SWATOW.

When Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Acting Tachun, Mok Wing-sun, heard that the five gunboats sent by the North had arrived at Swatow, they both wired to Admiral Ching Piek-wong and Chan Ping-kwan to return to Canton with all speed in order to consult upon the action to be taken. We learn that Ching and Chan started from Nanning on the 4th.

Over 1,000 newly recruited soldiers sent from Kwangsi by General Luk Wing-ting arrived in Canton yesterday. These soldiers were ordered to replace those which have been sent to assist Hunan. They are now stationed at the northern outskirts of the City.

GENERAL'S SEAL ACCEPTED.

The Yunnan Tachun, Tong Kai-yew, has wired to Generalissimo Sun Yat-sen stating that he has received with pleasure the seal of General from the Provisional Government. Tong also stated that he does not approve the Central Government's convocation of a new Senate, as he had requested the Government to reconvene the former senate.

Tong Shui-i who has been several times requested to go to Kwangsi by General Luk Wing-ting, has at length decided to comply. The representative recently sent by the General to Tong returned to Kwangsi yesterday and reports that Tong will start on his way soon.

STOCKS OF CHINA TEA IN  
GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir W. Essex asked the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons, on August 14th, how much China tea was lying in the dock warehouses of London, Liverpool, and Bristol; and if he would order its liberation and sale to increase the nation's tea supply, to favourably influence retail tea prices, and prevent the further deterioration of this imported tea which many persons regard as a valuable food material.

Mr. Roberts said the stocks of China tea in bonded warehouses in the United Kingdom at July 31st amounted to 7,207,000 lb. Separate figures could not be given for each port. So far as tea was being detained owing to the absence of import licences, the Board of Trade had given instructions for its release.

## CHINA AND THE WAR.

In the House of Commons on August 14th, Mr. Lynch asked whether any special resolution of Parliament would be moved welcoming the entering into the war of China and whether any special mission would be sent to China, entrusted with exceptional powers for dealing with problems of ways and means regarding China's assistance.

Mr. Bonar Law—The hon. gentleman's suggestion, I think, is premature.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## POLICE RESERVE PROSECUTION.

A Chinese restaurant keeper at 317, Des Vœux Road was summoned by Inspector A. K. Taylor, of the Police Reserve, for selling liquor otherwise than in conjunction with a bona fide meal.

The case was remanded to Wednesday next.

CHINESE SCHOOLMASTER'S  
OFFENCE.

A Chinese schoolmaster was summoned before Mr. Wood yesterday for illegally managing a school at 70, First Street, West Point, without having obtained a certificate of registration.

A Chinese school inspector stated that on several occasions he found the defendant teaching 14 pupils, whereas he was only allowed nine.

The Magistrate cautioned the defendant against a continuance of the offence and fined him \$10.

A DOLLAR FOR EVERY THIEF  
CAUGHT.

An unemployed Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with the stealing of a piece of old iron, the property of the Kowloon Godowns. Defendant pleaded not guilty, saying he did not know why he was arrested. The Kowloon Godown watchman arrested him as he was sitting on the Old Star Ferry Wharf.

His Worship, believing the defendant, discharged him.

Inspector Gordon then told his Worship that Mr. Packham offered a dollar for every thief the watchmen caught.

His Worship thought it was a bad practice and instructed the Inspector to request Mr. Packham to discontinue it.

## MEDITATING BURGLARY.

A villainous-looking Chinese, describing himself as a boiler-maker, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball yesterday with the possession of a complete burglary outfit with intent to commit a felony.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant was found loitering in Kimberley Road near Mr. Beckwith's house at about midnight. He was arrested by a Chinese detective and brought to the Police Station, where it was found that he had a set of burglar tools consisting of a lock picker, pincers, etc., and also a packet of pepper, tied up in a napkin. Defendant was a bad character and could give no proof of having done any honest work lately.

After further evidence, the defendant was sent to gaol for four months.

## A MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

The case was resumed before Mr. Wood, in which a Chinese chauffeur, employed by the Exile Garage, was charged with the manslaughter of a small Chinese boy by running over him in Des Vœux Road on the 29th ultimo.

The accused said he was driving Car No. 26 along Des Vœux Road very slowly, and saw two or three boys playing in front of it. He sounded the horn several times. Suddenly a boy crossed the street, and accused tried to stop the car, but could not avoid the boy. The car ran over him, and was immediately stopped. Accused jumped out, intending to take the boy into the car, but the boy's mother would not allow this. Accused got back into the car and drove it to one side of the road, as it was right on the tram line. When he returned to the scene of the accident a crowd had already gathered, and some of the cabbies threatened him and wanted to strike him. He, therefore, returned to the Exile Garage and told the No. 1 chauffeur what had occurred, and they both went to No. 7 Police Station and reported the accident. It was there that accused first learned that the child was dead.

Accused was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, bail being granted.

A WORTHY DESCENDENT OF  
DRAKE.

A story, reminiscent of Drake finishing his game of bowls before taking sail to defeat the Armada, was told at Portsmouth by Admiral Sir Stanley Colville, Commander-in-Chief at that port (says the Chronicle). "A submarine," he said, was proceeding up the Dartmouth when the captain noticed through the periscope that a floating mine had become attached to the rudder. He consulted with the lieutenant, and they agreed not to inform the crew, but to have breakfast and think what was best to be done. After twenty minutes they had a plan for removing the mine, which succeeded."

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 5th October, 1917, state:—

Since our last report of 26th September, we have to record a further decline in Silver and Sterling Exchange, which has exercised a favourable influence on our local market, and many quotations show an improvement. Although the volume of business leaves much to be desired, the whole tone of the market is distinctly better. Shanghai market is also more cheerful and prices there make a better showing. Singapore market has been steady but rather featureless.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations for Rubber shares:—

Alor Gajahs	12.40
Ayer Panas	12.40
Glencelys	2.50
Kedah	4.80
Kempas	9.25
Malaka Pindas	3.05
Malakoffs	4.00 ex div.
New Serendubs	4.80
Sandycrofts	4.00
Tapahs	23.00

Plantation Rubber is quoted in London at 2/8. Our Silver is quoted at 107, Sterling T. T. is 2/10 1/2. Singapore T. T. is 122. Shanghai T. T. and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/- Bills are both nominal.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have considerably improved their position and a fairly large business has been done at from \$580 up to \$620 and they close steadily at the latter figure.

MARINE INSURANCES.—No business is reported, but market is harder, with buyers of Unions at £700. Cantons remain nominal at \$320, Yangtzes at \$150 with exch. 73, and North Chinas at Tls. 110.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires can be placed at \$200 and China Fires at \$130.

SHIPPING.—There is an improvement to note in this market. Douglases are wanted at 273 (ex dividend of \$5). Indo-China Deferred close with a buying quotation of \$93, business having been done at \$93 and \$94. There seems a considerable scarcity of cash shares in this section. Steamboats have also shared in the general improvement, and after business at \$17 and \$17 1/2, there are buyers at \$17 1/2. Star Ferries are on offer at \$20.

OILS.—Shells are unchanged at 107/6 nominal. Langkats have improved on buying from the North and are now wanted at Tls. 144. Ural Caspians are unaltered at 32/- nominal.

REFINERIES.—A small business only has taken place in this market. Sales of China Sugars are reported at \$23. Malabons are on offer at \$29.

MINING.—Market has been stagnant and prices are quite unchanged on the week.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—A strong demand for Hongkong and Whampoa Docks has improved the price to \$117, and probably a little more could be got. There is a notable absence of cash shares in both Docks and Kowloon Wharves, which latter show a good advance at \$82 buyers, business having been done at \$82 and \$83. Shanghai Docks are quoted from the North at Tls. 72 buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—This section has been quiet and prices show little change. Centrals are in demand at \$69. Hotels are on offer at \$94, and Humphreys at \$95. West Points are quoted at \$85 nominal and Lands at \$89. Cotton Mills.—Prices are better all round and there is a fair demand from Shanghai. We quote Ewoes at Tls. 155, Kung Yiks at Tls. 144, Yangtzeopos at Tls. 54, and Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 115 (ex div. of Tls. 6), all buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There has been no great activity in this market. Cements were done at \$7.25, but have since weakened to \$7.10. Tramways have improved to \$6. Dairy Farms have been done at \$21. China Light is offering at \$44, and Providents at \$77. Peak Trams can be had at \$33, and Watsons at \$5.00. Other quotations are nominal at prices mentioned in our list.

Memo.—Next Settlement day, 29th October.

## WHY HE DECLINED.

The dinner had been a great success, the wine excellent. "Try another glass," said the host.

For a moment the visitor hesitated, and then abruptly declined.

"Do try another glass, I will open another bottle," insisted the host.

"No, thank you," said the visitor, graciously.

"Come, come, do let me open another bottle," said the host.

The visitor declined very firmly, and took his departure.

After the door had closed the wife of the host turned upon her genial husband.

"Why ever did you insist upon his having another glass when you knew you would have to open the last bottle of wine, and after I had kicked you under the table a dozen times?"

"My dear," said the husband, "it was not me you kicked."

Every slender makes just one more argument in favour of sobriety.—Boston Transcript.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD

and Company.

## SPECIAL VALUE IN MEN'S

## SLEEPING SUITS

FANCY STRIPE CEYLONETTE

\$3.50 TO \$4.50 PER SUIT.

FANCY &amp; BLOCK STRIPE CEYLON

\$6.00 AND \$8.00 PER SUIT.

HEAVY TWILL CEYLON

\$6.00 AND \$8.50 PER SUIT.

WHITE AND COLOURED "VIYELLA"  
IN THREE WEIGHTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR+DAY"

THURSDAY, 18th OCT., 1917.

MORNING:

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Or cheques may be sent now addressed to LADY MAY, Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund").

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS at the Murray Parade Ground.

St. John Ambulance Brigade competitions. Teas and Refreshments in English and Chinese style, and various attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens. New OFFICIAL WAR FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong; Illuminations and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25th MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 18th INFANTRY, 74th PUNJABIS and POLICE RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

GRAND CHINESE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT  
From 5th till 12th October, at the Taiping Theatre.

Tickets for the War Bond Drawing are obtainable at all the Principal Banks.

[122]

Wm. Powell Ltd  
TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW MODELS

IN

MILLINERY.

SMART TWEED SKIRTS. SILK SHIRTS.

SILK GOLF SWEATERS.

[123]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LTD., will Remove on TUESDAY 9th October, 1917, from the present premises No. 11, Queen's Road Central, to No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager. [1123]

## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of 118 Marks per £100, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 6th October, 1917.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and enclosed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no tenderer shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, L. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.F.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 6th October 1917. [1124]

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE, as from October 1st, converted our Business into a China Company, under the name of:

ARNOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD., H. E. ARNOLD. [1112]

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE authorised the following Gentlemen to sign for Procurement for our Company:

J. S. COOPER, Shanghai.  
J. A. MOORE, Shanghai.  
W. HERRING, Hongkong.  
A. J. COOPER, Hankow.  
F. N. BELL, Canton.

ARNOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. [1113]

## NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself as MERCHANT, GENERAL EXPORTER and IMPORTER and COMMISSION AGENT from 1st October, 1917, under the name and style of JOE MOIALES.

JOE MOIALES, 34, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 1st October, 1917. [1117]

## THE "GLEN" LINE, LTD.

WE HAVE This Day been Appointed AGENTS of the "GLEN" LINE, LTD. All enquiries should henceforth be addressed to the Undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents, "GLEN" LINE, LTD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1917. [1037]

## SS. "SUKAL"

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned are the Original Time Charterers of the above-named S.S. "SUKAL," ON W.O.S.S. Co. [1114]

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 8th instant, Hongkong, 3rd October, 1917. [1111]

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ENTRIES CLOSE for the HARBOUR RACE at 6 P.M. on 8th inst. to HON. SECRETARY, VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB. [1118]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Charter Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 29th September, 1917. [1088]

## WANTED.

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, Flat or Bungalow, middle level or Peak district. State full particulars. Address—Box 100, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1121]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSZ of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager, Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1309 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 12546 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CASANOVA DE LERAZO (deceased), late of Mexico, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager, Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119]

## G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED and LINSEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Linsewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Beams in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Veranda.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Linsewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Linsewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to Linsewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the NORTH end through the Yau-mai service reservoir to the NORTHERN Boundary of Kowloon.

A. M. GALE, Secretary, Dated this 29th day of September, 1917. 1035

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave this Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50 [108]

## TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE

Apply to—Box 543, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1085]

## G. R.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Containing in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Option Price.
1	Lot 1, bounded by Nathan Road, 180 ft. by 120 ft.	21,600 (about)	27,000	27,000
2	Lot 2, bounded by Nathan Road, 180 ft. by 120 ft.	21,600 (about)	27,000	27,000

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S  
DHOBIE

## ITCH

## CURE

Copy of recent order received:

Dear Sirs,

I herewith request you to send

me 3 bottles of your DHOBIE

ITCH CURE, which I found to

be excellent when in Hongkong

a few weeks ago.

Signed

W. R. D.

\$1.00 per bottle.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

## DEATH.

SANDERSON.—At Eastbourne, on August 9th, R. C. M. R. SANDERSON, late of the Chinese I.M. Customs, aged 33.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERTS ROAD, O. LONDON OFFICE: 111, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 6TH OCTOBER, 1917.

## THE FINAL PHASE.

The triumph of our arms is already assured, and it only remains with us to say whether we will reap the full fruits of the tremendous sacrifices of the past three years or allow them to be snatched from our grasp by German diplomacy.

That is the burden of the speeches delivered during the past few days by two front-rank statesmen of the British Empire.

Speaking at a luncheon given at the Aldwych Club, Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, in his new capacity as Minister of Munitions, declared that we are at this moment actually in the sternest phase of the war, and our capacity to continue the struggle remains unimpaired.

As an example of our ever-growing resources, he mentioned that during the present offensive, which had lasted less than three weeks, the total tonnage of shells fired was double the total for the whole of the Battle of the Somme, although in a fortnight then our guns discharged many thousands of tons.

Next year the power of our artillery would undergo another great increase. The British Empire, which the enemy knew stood between them and victory, was a force which could not be broken—a force which would be made stronger by trial and grow in intensity as the months passed.

General SMUTS, addressing the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom in his character as a member of the War Cabinet, stated that the spirit of the people of the Empire, after three years of the greatest strain, remained unconquerable, the magnitude of their performances increased with time, and when the last blows of this

great war came to be struck against the enemy he was sure that the hardest and heaviest would be those from the society of nations which we call—or miscall—the British Empire. The issue was no longer in doubt. Confident of their military power, the Germans had challenged the world and calculated that success would be certain. In this they had made the greatest mistake in their history, for the decision of this war would depend more and more on political, economic, psychological, and other non-military factors. But, even viewing the situation from the German angle, what did we find? With one or two exceptions the enemy were everywhere on the defensive; everywhere slowly retiring before us. On the almost immovable line in the West, German manhood was bleeding to death and the tragedy of slaughter which was being enacted was probably unparalleled in the history of the world. "You need not advance to the Rhine to defeat Germany," proceeded General SMUTS. "One strip of country is as good as another so long as they will only stand. Believe me, long before the Rhine is reached Germany will sue for peace." The superiority of our Armies is strikingly illustrated, as Colonel RINGTON, the famous military correspondent of *The Times*, points out, by the fact that for some weeks they have successfully borne the brunt of the fighting on the Allied side. Except on a front of a dozen miles, where they have been attacking, there has been no great activity along the whole length of the Allied lines, and this has enabled the enemy to bring up men, guns and aircraft from other fronts and concentrate them against our forces. Yet the Germans have been beaten every day.

While our ascendancy is being thus clearly demonstrated on land, the submarine campaign, upon which Germany relied to bring Great Britain to her knees and so stave off defeat, has proved a failure. Upon this point Mr. CHURCHILL and General SMUTS are equally satisfied. "The second great submarine campaign," said the Minister of Munitions, "has been checked and even repulsed." It has been powerless to affect our capacity to wage war; indeed, the reserves of food in Great Britain are far greater to-day than they were at the beginning of the campaign, and, if the war should be prolonged, our armies next year will be stronger and better supplied than ever. General SMUTS assured his audience that they could take it from him, as a "bed-rock fact," that the submarine had "ceased to be a decisive factor."

Both statesmen uttered a timely warning against the movements emanating from various sources—many of them inspired and encouraged by the Central European Powers—in favour of peace. "This," said Mr. CHURCHILL, "is not the time to talk of peace; this is the time to talk of British will, British power, and British duty. If the war were to end to-morrow in an inconclusive peace, Prussian Militarism would claim that it had saved Germany from invasion and defeat, and the German Junker leaders would tell the German people that they had saved them, and they would appeal for their future support. It would be an unmeasured and unmeasurable blunder, worse than any crime, to make peace before our vital objects have been attained." General SMUTS was no less emphatic. The present war situation, he said, "lays upon us the clear duty of relaxing no effort, and sparing no effort, to continue to make good and reach our goal. The terrible odds that we were fighting against in the early part of the war having been reversed, it is not for us to become weary now when the great goal is looming in sight." Similarly General BOTHA impressed upon the South African Party Congress that the only thing to do now was "to fight to a finish. An inconclusive peace would only mean another, and, perhaps, greater war in the future. The danger of being inveigled into peace discussions at the present time is shown by Count CZEZNIK's statement at Budapest that the Entente Powers were 'gradually abating their claims' and the idea of indemnities for the devastation of their territories would 'probably be eventually abandoned.' That statement, of course, was made to encourage the people of Austria-Hungary to continue their resistance, and it shows how the well-meant efforts of pacifists may defeat their object."

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Football Club will be held in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Wednesday next at 5.30 p.m.

Dr. George E. Morrison, the well-known political adviser to the Chinese Republic, whose valuable library at Peking has recently changed hands at a high figure, is one of the few Englishmen who has been awarded the 1st Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, a distinction which, it may be pointed out, (remarks the *Daily Graphic*) has no earthly connection either with the Chinese Food Controller or with allotments in the Celestial Empire.

The case in which three Indian constables of the Royal Naval Dockyard Police are charged with murdering a Sergeant-Major of the same force in Nathan Road, Kowloon, on July 7th, should have been continued at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. The case opened on Tuesday, but was adjourned over Wednesday and Thursday on account of the indisposition of the Chief Justice. It has now been postponed until Wednesday next. Sir William Rees-Davies is better, but is still not well enough to preside over the Court.

The general secretary of the Navy League has received from the Tientsin Sailors' War Orphans Fund a remittance of £7,528 15s. 6d., embodying contributions from the people of Tientsin, Peking, and the surrounding districts. The condition attached to the employment of this money is that it is the general wish that it "should be devoted to the orphans of our gallant sailors, to generally assist them, and to give them a good education, that they might follow in the footsteps of their fathers before them, and uphold the dignity of the British flag all over the world."

The Military Cross has been awarded to Temp. Sub-Lieut. Percy Russell Halton Fox, R.N.V.R. (now Second Lieut. of the Buffs), son of Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., H.M. Commercial Attaché to China. The distinction was granted for "conspicuous gallantry and determination in leading his men under very heavy fire." He carried out valuable reconnaissance work, the official announcement goes on to say, and his coolness and personal example to all ranks with him greatly contributed to the success of the operations. Mr. Fox entered the R.N.V.R. as an able seaman when he left Charterhouse, three months after his eighteenth birthday. He gained a commission with the R.N.V.R. in August 1915, and in May, 1917, was gazetted to his county regiment, the Buffs. In the same month he was mentioned in despatches.

Now that China, with its countless millions, has determined to join the Allies, it is of interest to note (says a London morning contemporary) that for some time past British interests at Peking have been in the capable hands of Mr. Beilby Francis Alston, C.B., Chargé d'Affaires, who has been engaged upon special work in China for several years past. Mr. Alston is brother of the late Lieutenant Alston, who took part some years ago in a good deal of tribal fighting in Central Africa. He had a pet, a sable collier, which always accompanied him into action, and ran in front of the advancing column barking furiously at the spitting of the bullets. On the death of Lieutenant Alston the dog was taken to London, and was frequently seen at the Foreign Office, wearing attached to its collar a silver medal "for bravery under fire."

Lieutenant-Colonel Bertram Best-Dunkley, Lancashire Fusiliers, who died on August 5th of wounds received in action on July 31st, was at Tientsin, when war broke out. He immediately returned to England and, joining his battalion, went to the front in May, 1915, holding positions on the Staff. He was gazetted captain in the Regular Forces in October, 1916, and acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion on October 29th, 1916. An officer who was with Colonel Best-Dunkley at the time he was wounded writes:—"His conduct throughout had been magnificent, and his leadership at a difficult stage was brilliant." Other letters mention that "he was a soldier of the noblest type, courageous and successful in action. All ranks who saw him on July 31st speak with enthusiasm of his disregard of personal danger, his coolness, and discretion." In October last year Colonel Best-Dunkley married Marjorie Kate, second daughter of Mr. W. F. Pettigrew, of Risedale, Barrow-in-Furness.

The booking for the "Fantasies" opens at Montreux to-day (Saturday). The Company commences their series of entertainments at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday next.

Lieutenant-Commander R. J. D. Guy, V.C., who announced his engagement to Miss Mary Arnold, of Yorkshire, on the day that he received his D. S. O. from the King, has since been married. He formed one of the guard of honour at Westminster Abbey in 1902, when he was fresh from his heroism as a midshipman two years earlier in China, where he won the V. C. for a feat that rivals any performed during the past three years. It was during the attack on Tientsin City, that young Guy displayed the remarkable coolness and bravery that brought him the Cross. A seaman had been wounded when about fifty yards from cover, and Guy stayed with him despite the very heavy crossfire from the Boxers, and endeavoured to lift and carry him in. The lad was not strong enough, however, so, after binding up the wounded man, he ran to get assistance, the entire fire of the enemy being concentrated on him. Guy dashed out with the bearers and succeeded in placing the man upon a stretcher and helped to carry him in over ground ploughed up by bullets.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN PO"]

## PREMIER CONSULTS PRESIDENT.

PEKING, October 5th. Yesterday the Premier visited the President to consult with him upon military affairs in Hunan.

## A DEMAND FOR MONEY.

Fu Liang-so has wired to the Government demanding \$1,000,000.

## COMMUNICATIONS LOAN.

The Communications loan will be divided. One part will be used to maintain the China bank.

## THE TIENTSIN FLOODS.

Hsung Shi-ling has visited the Premier and demanded \$3,000,000 to help relieve the distress caused by the Tientsin flood. He also consulted with the Premier regarding the U.S.A. loan.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

4.45 p.m., October 4th.

Cyclone or typhoon East of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

## THE GYMKHANA CLUB AND "OUR DAY."

The Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club intimates that the suggestions for holding a Gymkhana on "Our Day" have been considered, but, for several reasons, have been found to be impracticable, and the usual fifth and final Gymkhana of the season has been fixed for October 27th.

It should be noted that a percentage of the sweeps is sent after each meeting to the War Charities Fund, the last amounting to \$451.50, while the whole surplus derived from the Gymkhanas since the beginning of the war has been handed over to charities periodically, when ascertained.

These small Saturday afternoon meetings are, of course, trivial compared with the annual official meetings of the Jockey Club, but it is gratifying to find that public support of the first four meetings this season enables the Gymkhana Club to send a cheque for \$1,000 to the Lady May Rose Fund. This is probably a great deal more than could be realised by holding a special Gymkhana, while the meeting on the 27th should result in a further substantial addition to the War Charities Fund.

## "OUR DAY."

## LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged—

Mr. M. P. Beattie	100.00
Dr. O. Marriott	50.00
Mr. Wong Siu Woon	50.00
Mr. U. R. Beau	50.00
	\$2,070.00



# THE WAR.

## NEW BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

### ALL OBJECTIVES GAINED.

### SPEECHES BY MR. CHURCHILL AND GENERAL SMUTS.

### THE POLICY OF REPRISALS.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### OVER 3,000 PRISONERS COUNTED.

LONDON, October 4th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our attack over an eight mile front from the southward of Tower Hamlets to the Ypres-Staden railway, northward of Langemarck was completely successful. All our objectives were gained and positions of great importance were won.

Over 3,000 prisoners have already been counted.

We are now in possession of the main ridge to a point 1,000 yards to the northward of Broodseinde.

The weather, after promising to be favourable, became less settled and a strong westerly wind with the force of a gale, and rainstorms, throughout the battle, added to the difficulties of the advance and the men's work. Nevertheless, the aircraft did valuable work and afforded useful information of the positions of our troops, and the assembly of the enemy for counter-attacks.

#### A NEW AND STAGGERING BLOW.

LONDON, October 4th. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says the new and staggering blow in Flanders was launched this morning in unsettled weather which, however, favoured us and handicapped the enemy.

To-day's battle is the foundation for a further grip on the great Menin Ridge system.

The enemy was, unquestionably, fully alive to the impending attack, the only points on which he was not sure were just when and exactly where.

That the enemy is thoroughly alarmed at the development of the strategic menace to the whole of his right flank is sufficiently shown by the feverish haste with which he is hurrying up fresh troops and shuffling his reserves. Two Divisions have appeared from the Russian Front, within just few days.

#### GERMANS BOLT LIKE DAZED RABBITS.

LONDON, October 4th. Reuter's Special Correspondent at Headquarters states:—

To-day is already being proclaimed as one of our greatest victories since the Battle of the Marne and it really seems that the battle which has rolled onward, across the Menin ridges has gone brilliantly.

The Germans are scattered and shaken and prisoners are streaming back in hundreds. Many show no signs of fighting, but there is a large proportion of wounded officers, all of whom are very depressed and agree that it has been the disastrous day for Germany.

Never have our troops fought more superbly but another factor has contributed to the success. We forestalled a big projected attack the object of which was the recovering of Zonnebeke Ridge. No less than five Divisions had been brought into position for that purpose. It is stated that their attack was fixed for seven o'clock, and ours was launched an hour earlier and was the enemy's undoing. Our terrible curtain fire swept over the assembled masses of German assaulting Divisions and the slaughter is described as the worst in the war. Flesh and blood was unable to continue to face such an ordeal and when our attacking waves advanced the Germans in many places, were already bolting like dazed rabbits.

The answer of our "walking" wounded, to the question as to whether they saw any bodies is almost stereotyped. It is: "Only their backs, unless they were wounded."

Up the Broodseinde ridge surged waves of khaki, and that commanding spur of bitter bygone memories is once more in our hands. Our men felt they were irresistible and the officers' great difficulty was to restrain them.

The German artillery did its best to check the disaster but a thin drizzle and the narrowing of the visibility to a few hundred yards handicapped their artillery as well as ours. It was an infantryman's battle more than any previous fight since the British Army has assumed the offensive, with the rifle and machine-gun as the principal weapons.

The bayonet scarcely came into play at all for the Germans seldom allowed our lads to get to grips. Here and there they made a stout stand in their concrete works, but the crushing defeat of their own attack before it was launched seemed to have shaken them nearly all along the line and it is reported the Germans are withdrawing their guns.

We shall probably never hear the truth with regard to the German losses on this day, but it is certain that these run into many thousands. Our casualties are again, relatively, very light.

#### THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, October 4th. General Maurice, Director of Military Operations on the General Staff, at the weekly review of the situation this afternoon, informed a representative of Reuter that he had just heard, telephonically that Sir Douglas Haig had gained the whole of today's objectives, including a very important part of the Menin Ridge. The advance was over a front of 1,000 yards and reached a maximum depth of 2,500 yards.

General Maurice gave the following figures in connection with the troops employed since July 31st up to date:—English, 10 per cent., Colonial, 10 per cent., Scottish, 5 per cent., Irish, 6 per cent. The respective casualties for the same period were:—7 per cent., 8 per cent., 10 per cent., and 6 per cent. of the total.

From the beginning of the year to September 30th, 31,335 German prisoners had been taken, and 352 heavy guns captured. Our total losses were 15,065 prisoners and no guns. During the same period, in all theatres of war, we had taken 72,513 prisoners, captured 470 guns and had lost 13,550 prisoners and no guns. Our greatest air success was on the Somme front, when we swamped the Germans and we had taken the initiative ever since.

Since we first began bombing we have put in double the quantity the Germans have. We initiated everything in the air and the enemy is never able to interfere with our photography or artillery. We have concentrated on the main issues.

#### A FIERCE WHIRLWIND OF ARTILLERY.

LONDON, October 4th. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states: The battle opened this morning with a fierce whirlwind of artillery barrage which crept on ahead of our men, the first waves of whom advanced to the front in light order so as to cover the ground rapidly.

A wounded soldier who lay in a ditch during the last battles, said that both our and the German batteries passed over him, and there was no comparison between the intensity of the two barrages.

Early reports arriving from the battle front are highly encouraging. The progress is excellent and prisoners are streaming into the collecting cages.

An attempted counter-attack at Broodseinde was promptly broken up.

The German artillery is shelling certain spots very heavily but "walking" wounded men report that our casualties are light.

Once again the day has gone well for the British.

The Germans are now being driven beyond the zone of their long prepared positions, with the result that they have to depend more upon men and less upon their protective works, to resist the advance. As a consequence of this development of open warfare, the fighting is becoming cleaner, namely, there is more of the hand to hand element and less of chemical frightfulness.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 4th. A wireless German official report states:—To-day's great English attack penetrated only a kilometre deep, between Roccapelle and Chelustelt. Bitter fighting continues to the eastward of Zonnebeke and westward of Becelaere.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### BRITISH ATTACK ON WIDE FRONT.

LONDON, October 4th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked at six o'clock this morning on a wide front to the east of Ypres. Our troops are making satisfactory progress and a number of prisoners are already taken.

#### GERMAN ATTACK COMPLETELY FAILS.

LONDON, October 3rd. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy heavily bombarded this morning our position between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood. His infantry attempted to advance but our artillery broke down the attack on the bulk of the front before reaching our lines. A few penetrated the barrage to the north of the Menin Road, but the infantry completely repulsed them.

Our positions remain intact.

There is a great artillery duel east of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes dropped eight tons of bombs on Tuesday. Hits were observed on three aerodromes in the Courtrai area and on a fourth near Cambrai.

We successfully attacked dumps near Douai and sidings at Roulers.

The enemy avoided our fighting planes, but attacked our long distance bombing planes to the far east of the line.

Six German machines were brought down and four driven down.

Six of our machines are missing.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 4th. A German wireless official message states:—A powerful artillery duel all night long from Houthoult Wood to Lys increased this morning, with drum fire. Strong English attacks at the Ypres Bend developed.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### GENERAL ACTIVITY.

Paris, October 4th. A communiqué states: There were hand grenade and artillery actions on the plateau to the south of Allies.

An enemy *coup de main* was repulsed to the west of Pommelle.

There was a very violent artillery struggle all day long on the right bank of the Meuse.

An attack on our trenches to the North of Hill 344 was repulsed.

Our artillery caught enemy assemblages on this region with its fire.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### GERMAN TOWNS BOMBED.

Paris, October 4th. A communiqué states:—Both artillery forces are very active on the right of the Meuse.

As a reprisal for the bombardment of Bar-le-Duc, our aircraft bombed Frankfurt and Rastatt.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 4th. A German wireless official message states:—A French attempt to recapture positions at Hill 344 broke down.

#### GERMANS BEING BEATEN EVERY DAY.

LONDON, October 4th. Colonel Repington, in the *Times*, referring to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's repulse of the enemy's furious and reiterated counter-attacks, emphasises the unusually arduous conditions under which these victories have been gained. He says that for some weeks the British armies alone have delivered great attacks and along the whole vast lengths of other Allied fronts there has been no great attack at all. When the whole length of the Allied line is over 300 miles and we are doing the chief fighting on a front of a dozen miles, the character of the success becomes somewhat heroic. Although the enemy has brought up men and guns and aircraft from all the other fronts and concentrated them against us, the Germans are being beaten every day.

#### The Near East.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### GENERAL MAUDE'S VICTORY.

LONDON, October 4th. The importance of General Maude's victory at Ramadieh lies in the fact that it was at a point where the enemy might have made a flank attempt on Bagdad.

#### Naval Activities.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### SUBMARINE WARFARE.

#### LOSSES REDUCED.

LONDON, October 4th. A high Admiralty official has informed Reuter that more submarines were destroyed last quarter than in any previous quarter, while the Allied shipping losses for the same period were fewer than in any previous quarter, since the intensified warfare began.

#### SPLENDID SUBMARINE HUNTERS.

WASHINGTON, October 4th. The construction of an immense flotilla of destroyers is progressing remarkably. Naval experts expect them to be ready for duty in European waters early in 1918.

The destroyers are of a new design and the cranes of the first few completed, demonstrated that they are splendid submarine hunters.

#### BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK.

LONDON, October 4th. The Admiralty announces that the warship *Drake*, commanded by Captain Radcliffe, was torpedoed on Tuesday off the north coast of Ireland.

She reached harbour and then sank in shallow water.

The explosion killed one officer and eighteen men. The remainder of the crew were saved.

#### Africa.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### THE GERMAN POSITION.

LONDON, October 4th. The Germans in East Africa have been driven into a much smaller area, and the enemy now only holds 230x50 miles of German East Africa.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### OUR SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

MASSINDYE, October 4th. The situation in East Africa is as interesting as it is hopeful. The theatre of war is now confined to a single corner of the Colony, and the difficulty of feeding the troops, which was so great in the early campaign, has been obviated by the establishment of sea bases at Kilwa and Lindi, in close proximity to the fighting front. Mahenge, Lwale and Massasi are the only points of importance left to the Germans, and the net is daily being drawn closer around them.

#### Aerial Activities.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### WEATHER IMPEDES AERIAL WORK.

LONDON, October 4th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Low clouds and a high west wind, on Wednesday, made aerial work almost impossible.

Four machines attempted to bomb an enemy aerodrome. One bombed its objective and two bombed other targets. Few hostile aircraft were seen.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, October 4th. According to German accounts, on the night of October 3rd, a down stream dropped a considerable quantity of bombs on Frankfurt, Stuttgart and other towns. Five people were injured and one killed. The damage, generally, was slight.

An official telegram states that the object of the French attacking open towns so far from the front and containing numerous hospitals, is not clear. Such barbarity will only strengthen the German determination to persevere.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### REPRISALS TO BE ADOPTED.

LONDON, October 4th. Reuter's Agency learns on the highest authority that the Government has decided to adopt air reprisals.

#### TIME OPPORTUNE FOR OFFENSIVE.

The *Times* says that the Cabinet's decision presumably means that construction is now reaching a point at which an air offensive can be undertaken without interfering with the requirements of the Army in the field. The Government's policy is not one of hurried improvisations as the result of air raids.

#### SPECIAL AEROPLANES ORDERED.

It is stated that the Government has ordered a greatly increased production of special aeroplanes for training purposes.

LONDON, October 4th. The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft bombed St. Denis Westem, Zebrugge lock-gates, Bruges dock and Thourout railway junction. All our machines returned.

#### Russian Front.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

#### MACKENSEN'S NEXT OFFENSIVE.

ODESSA, October 4th. General von Mackensen is preparing to take the offensive in the Polesin front.

#### ENEMY RETIRAL.

LONDON, October 4th. A Russian wireless official message states:—There is intense artillery firing in the Jacobstad region. The enemy retired and then advanced towards the trenches north-west of Sotip, on the Roumanian front, and took up a more favourable position.

#### The Balkans.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE SALONICA FRONT.

#### BRITISH CAVALRY IN ACTION.

LONDON, October 4th. A British Salonika message says:—Our aeroplanes carried out a most successful raid on an extensive scale, bombing camps and dumps on the Balashitza plateau and using their machine guns in scattering troops. We brought down a hostile aeroplane.

Our cavalry drove out enemy detachments from Jenimah, south of Serres, and destroyed an observation post.

#### Italian Front.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, October 4th. An Italian official message says:—We broke up repeated enemy attacks on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele.

#### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

MELBOURNE, October 5th. An early restoration of normal industrial conditions, throughout the Commonwealth, is now assured.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES MINERS.

#### WORK RESUMED.

SYDNEY, October 5th. Most of the coalminers in New South Wales resumed work, yesterday.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### GERMANY IMITATES THE TANK.

LONDON, October 4th. Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says that the Germans are experimenting with a tank, fitted with a beam to assist it in crossing trenches. A small conning-tower for observation purposes projects from the roof. The armour comes well down, protecting the caterpillars. It carries a three-inch gun and two machine-guns.

#### THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

#### CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURE ADMITTED.

LONDON, October 3rd. Mr. Geddes, Minister of National Service, speaking at Edinburgh, said that, regarding man-power, the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Army, henceforth, would be dealt with exactly the same way in relation to the whole field of man-power and strategy. It would no longer be possible to say that the Army would be allowed to seize men as it pleased. The departments were now definitely co-ordinated and it was their function to transfer from civil employment not of primary importance, even from the Army and Navy, such numbers of men as the War Cabinet declared were necessary. For the great transferences of labour required it was proposed to utilise the Trade Unions for trade unionists and the Employment Exchanges for others. Men and women would be enrolled as War Workers and War Work Volunteers. No man would lose by transfer. Enemy aliens would not be allowed to grow fat at the expense of men serving the country. Every enemy alien, regardless of age, would be required to undertake work of national importance, under the Ministry, or otherwise, if interned. Regarding neutral aliens, he hoped to get large numbers to undertake such work. It was not the present intention to raise the military age, but it might be necessary later. Meanwhile the Army required as many volunteers between the ages of thirty and fifty as it could get.

#### REGULATION OF MERCHANT SEAMEN'S WAGES.

LONDON, October 4th. The Press Bureau announces that the Shipping Controller has established a Conciliation Committee at whose invitation representatives of shipowners and seamen have been discussing the possibility of a standard national rate of wages and machinery to regulate the supply of men and conditions of employment. The Ministry is satisfied regarding the expediency of national rates and is prepared to create the necessary machinery and confidently hopes that an agreement by all parties will be reached for the fullest co-operation in all matters affecting the personnel of the mercantile marine.

#### AMERICA'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

TORONTO, October 4th. Lord Northcliffe, addressing the Canadian Club, said the general preparations for war in the United States were on a scale commensurate with her size, but he did not think that the Americans visualised the necessities of shipping and the transportation of men to France. They would have to build at least six million tons to cope with that.

#### THE EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, October 4th. Yesterday's export order does not involve a new policy, but is merely an extension of the principles which have been followed up to the present, by the Allies. The object is to require export licences of all goods alike destined for Holland and Scandinavia, with the exceptions mentioned, thus enabling the authorities to control the whole of the export trade uniformly, and direct the flow of certain unimportant classes of goods exported from licences.

#### THE PLIGHT OF COUNT LUXBURG.

BERNARD ALLES, October 4th. Count Luxburg, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a safe conduct to Germany, has asked permission to reside at a farm in the interior. The Government has refused and no train or ship will be placed at his disposal. It is reported that he will leave, by automobile, for Chile.

#### ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

LONDON, October 4th. The Press Bureau announces that the Prince of Wales has been made Grand Master, and Lord Lansdowne the Chancellor, of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

#### DENMARK FEELS EFFECT OF BLOCKADE.

COPENHAGEN, October 4th. Owing to the stoppage of supplies of raw material, consequent on the stricter blockades, unemployment has greatly increased, and numbers of factories have closed down.

The Government has introduced a Bill for the national relief of the unemployed. The estimated expenditure is £350,000, and the Bill provides for feeding and lodging, with special grants to large families.

#### THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, October 4th. A Coalition Government is not likely, as the Right opposes the Left's demands for Constitutional reform.

#### CANADIAN MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

OTTAWA, October 4th. Colonel Ballantyne, the prominent Montreal Liberal who took a battalion overseas, has been sworn in as Minister of Public Works.

#### WEST AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

PERTH, October 4th. It is probable that the State of parties will be: Ministerialists, 32; Official Labourites, 16.

#### THE PEACE CAMPAIGN.

#### AUSTRIA FEARS WAR REVENGE.

AMSTERDAM, October 4th. Count Czernin, speaking at a banquet at Budapest, said:—Now that we have dispelled the idea that Austria-Hungary is a moribund State and shown that we are thoroughly sound, we can rely on a recognition of our vital needs in Europe. Until then it was impossible to surrender the protection of our armaments. Now we and our Allies are in a position to lay down our arms and submit future conflicts to arbitration. We proceeded to urge the necessity of general obligatory international disarmament, for otherwise military necessities would be incomparably greater than in the past and the burden of the nations intolerable. Regarding naval disarmament, however, narrow ideas must be accepted. There must also be guarantees against an economic war of revenge.

Count Czernin ridiculed the idea of indemnities for the devastation of *hinterland* countries unless the latter were prepared to reciprocate in regard to the devastation of Galicia, East Prussia, the *Donau*, Turkey and the German Colonies, but the *hinterland* were gradually abating their claims and these would also probably be eventually abandoned. "We do not need territorial guarantees," he said, and we can renounce the enlargement of Austria-Hungary provided the enemy completely evacuate our territory. But let none imagine that this moderate programme of ours will hold good for ever. If our enemies expect us to continue the war, we shall revise our programme and demand compensation I am not very optimistic regarding the readiness of the *Entente* to conclude peace on the above basis, but our hour has come for guaranteeing the free and peaceful development of Austria-Hungary.

#### THE POPE'S EFFORTS.

LONDON, October 4th. That the Pope is continuing his peace campaign is evident from the constant references in Italian Catholic organs to the activities of His Holiness.

It is asserted, on the one hand, that the Pope is forwarding the reply to the *Entente* in response to the *Entente*, equally on the other, as mediator in opening conversations with Germany on the subject of Belgium.

On the other hand, it is stated that the Pope cannot himself be transmitting his reply to the *Entente* without comment. There is no doubt entertained in London that Austria-Hungary is urging the Press to keep the question of negotiations on the subject of Belgium in the forefront.

#### MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

#### OUR CAPACITY TO WAGE WAR.

LONDON, October 4th. Mr. Winston Churchill, the Minister of Munitions, continuing his speech (reported yesterday), said that it was too soon to say that submarine had been defeated. We do not know in what novel form it may be renewed or how soon the counter-measures against those novel forms may become effective, but it is not too soon to say that the second great German submarine campaign against these islands, which is the vital factor against which all else stands on a different footing, has been checked and even repulsed. It is not too soon to recognise the immense exertions of our sailors and the Admiralty in coping with the great difficulties of the situation. Our capacity to wage war is unimpaired, and the submarine has been powerless to affect it. The reserves of food in this country are far greater than at the beginning of submarine and the great resources of our islands have not yet been realised. If the war is prolonged, our armies next year will be stronger and better supplied than ever. On the Somme our artillery fired in a fortnight many thousands of tons of shells. During the present offensive of under three weeks the tonnage of shells fired doubled the whole of the Somme battle. Next year the power of the artillery will, despite the submarine, undergo another great increase. The Allies are united in confidence and shall not fail. But we should remember the confidence shared by the Germans. Hence the desperate efforts to terrorise cities. Hence their efforts to drive back our soldiers. They know that the British are the vital factors in the war and that this Empire stands alone between them and victory. The Empire is a force which cannot be broken, a force which will be made stronger by trial and grow in intensity as the months pass."

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

PETROGRAD, October 4th. The Conference has decided not to dissolve until the Provisional Government is established.

#### THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, October 4th. The Russian Press Bureau issues a statement from the Main Headquarters, summarising the military situation. It declares that the doubt expressed in the Allied Press regarding the possibility of Russia accomplishing her duty as an Ally is unjustifiable. It quotes figures showing the disposition of the enemy forces facing the Russians, from which it appears that the enemy, particularly the Germans, is actually more numerous than before the Revolution. Enemy artillery has similarly been largely reinforced. The difficulties on the Caucasian Front are emphasised where the Cossacks have to fight hostile Kurds as well as Turks. The communication says that the combative spirit of the Russians already manifesting itself on the Northern Front leads to the hope of a possibility of the regeneration of the Army in the future.

PETROGRAD, October 4th. It is reported that the former Imperial Family has been allocated a residence in a monastery near Tobolsk.

(Continued on page 4.)



# CONSTIPATION.

## The Cause of much Suffering.

When the Bowels are clogged the waste matter decays and ferments and enters the blood, and is carried to all parts of the body, producing Headaches, Biliousness, Sleeplessness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and various other ailments disturbing the Heart and Nervous System, and if continued is liable to cause inflammation of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. Mothers, especially, should guard the health of their children, and inculcate regular habits from infancy. As a family remedy for Constiveness, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have a wide reputation. They are mild in their action, causing neither weakness nor sickness and do not gripe, and may be used by old and young, weak and strong.

They are a perfect blood purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blisters, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at the very lowest price. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in a number of colored bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

For Sale by Watsons, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. CUMSTOCK CO., Ltd. (Sole Distributors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

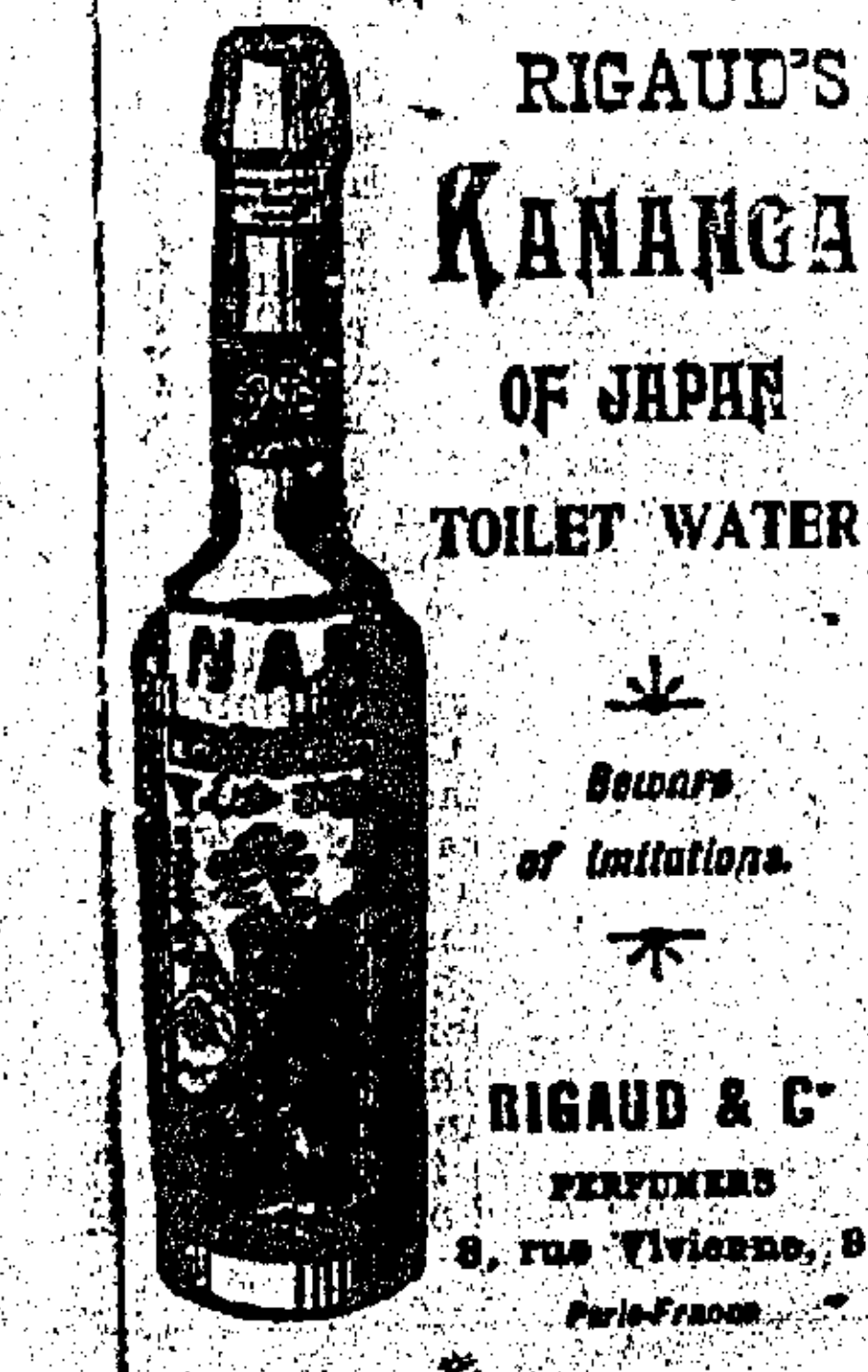
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Every bottle sold to-day has been maturing during the past six, ten or twelve years as follows:

JOHNNIE WALKER, "White" Label, Over 6 years old.  
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### LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other causes. It restores the system, builds up the brain, and gives the nerves the strength and vitality they need. It is a powerful tonic, and its effects are almost magical in the treatment of all cases of nervous debility, including: Headaches, dizziness, ringing in the ears, loss of memory, nervousness, irritability, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is a powerful tonic, and its effects are almost magical in the treatment of all cases of nervous debility, including: Headaches, dizziness, ringing in the ears, loss of memory, nervousness, irritability, and all other ailments of the nervous system.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE. Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or overindulgence of the blood from whatever cause arising. No matter how it is induced, it penetrates and penetrates to the minutest capillary. No matter how it is induced, it penetrates and penetrates to the minutest capillary. No matter how it is induced, it penetrates and penetrates to the minutest capillary.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1. THERAPION No. 2. THERAPION No. 3. A guaranteed cure for all acquired or constitutional diseases. It is a powerful tonic, and its effects are almost magical in the treatment of all cases of nervous debility, including: Headaches, dizziness, ringing in the ears, loss of memory, nervousness, irritability, and all other ailments of the nervous system.

## THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

### GREAT SPEECH BY GEN. SMUTS.

### THE PEOPLE'S IMMEASURABLE BURDENS.

LONDON, October 4th.

General Smuts, speaking at a luncheon given in the Connaught Rooms by the President of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, was enthusiastically received. In the course of an important pronouncement, he said: "The people of this country and of the whole Empire deserve to be taken into the confidence of their political leaders. They have courageously shouldered immeasurable burdens, and their spirit after three years of the greatest strain remains unconquerable. The magnitude of their performance increases with time, and when the last blows in this great war come to be struck against the enemy I am sure that the hardest and heaviest will be those coming from this society of nations which we call or miscall, the British Empire."

### WAR SITUATION CLEARING UP.

Proceeding, General Smuts said he felt sure that the present war situation was clearing up and that the issue was no longer in doubt. He expressed the opinion recently to a friend in a newspaper that the Germans were already beaten and that their rulers knew it. That was his conviction, and it lay upon him as a clear duty, remaining to him and sparing no effort, to continue to make good and reach our goal. The terrible odds which we have been fighting against during the early part of the war were being reversed, and it is not for us to become weary now when the great goal was looming in sight. The most important aspect of the war situation to-day is the economic situation, but I must leave this for some other occasion.

### GERMANY'S PURELY MILITARY FIGHTING POWER.

It is proposed to take the Germans on the ground on which they were strongest, and on which they had challenged the world and calculated that success would be certain—he meant their purely military fighting power. That is a wrong ground, and in showing it they made the greatest mistake in their history; for this is far more than a military war, and its decision will depend more and more on other non-military factors. But let us look at the matter from the German angle and see how the purely military situation stands as the beginning of the fourth year of the war. With one or two exceptions the enemy is everywhere on the defensive and everywhere is slowly retiring before us. This movement is necessarily slow from the nature of the new form of warfare, which requires enormous transport of heavy artillery and mechanical apparatus of all kinds. But even an advance of one mile by us involves tremendous enemy losses comparable to those sustained in great battles in former wars. Such losses and defeats were now continually inflicted on the enemy. To take the Western Front, where the flower of the German Army is gathered, one continuous retirement is proceeding. From the summer of last year it was very slow but very sure. Verdun, Champagne, Vimy, Arras, Messines, Langemarck, Westhoek and Zonnebeke—on that almost immovable line German manhood is bleeding to death and there is a tragedy of slaughter being enacted which is probably unparalleled in the world's history.

### OUR MILITARY PREDOMINANCE.

You need not advance to the Rhine to defeat Germany. One strip of the country is as good as another as long as they will only stand. Believe me, long before the Rhine is reached Germany will have sued for peace. Our military predominance on the Western Front is no longer questioned. Remember that the issue of military predominance is the very one on which the Germans challenged the world in August, 1914.

### THE POSITION OF TURKEY.

General Smuts then touched on the Italian successes and also the operations on the Turkish Front, where, he said, the ever-victorious General Maude had just struck a stunning blow on the Euphrates, having captured a Turkish Division. Now, when the temperature cools and fighting on the Turkish Front becomes possible, we may look forward interestingly to the developments. There will quite possibly be a keen struggle, but in the end Turkey will find that she is not going to be saved by her German masters from further humiliations and defeats.

### THE MOST FATAL OF GERMAN BLUNDERS.

The enemy has singled out one opponent for offensive blows—namely, Russia; but he was not sure that, from the point of view of far-sighted policy, this was not the greatest and most fatal of all the German blunders. For, in striking at Russia, he was striking at one who, like herself, was an autocracy but had received new consciousness from the sufferings of this terrible war—one who has reached some inward crisis of soul, like Saul on the way to Damascus, and was now being led blindfold and incapable of offensive action. Russia is like a woman labouring in child-birth, and Germany is choosing this moment to strike her down. Whatever the strict rights of the case may be, the spirit of history will never forgive her. Liberty, which is being painfully born in Russia, will rise and vindicate Russia in the coming generations and become the most implacable enemy, in the future, of Germany. This is the military situation. The Central Alliance is everywhere beaten and retiring, except in Russia. You must add to their military danger, exhausted and demoralized conditions, of which there is no manner of doubt, and the spectre of bankruptcy in the future, and then you can see the end is no longer uncertain.

### SUBMARINE NO LONGER A DECISIVE FACTOR.

All the hopes of Germany are centred on the submarine, but those hopes are also illusory. Whatever the dangers of the submarine, it has ceased to be a decisive factor. Take that from me as a bedrock fact. The published figures show that the submarine was being fought with rapidly increasing vigour and success, and what with diminishing losses and our rapidly expanding shipbuilding programme, we confidently look forward to the time when tonnage will be on the increase, despite the submarine. It is useless to conceal the fact that there was a time when we felt most anxious about the submarine. But that time is past. The submarine has been beaten by the silent heroism of the Navy and mercantile marine. Deeds have been done on the seas so astounding that the details cannot be published until the end of the war. It is felt sure that the future will appraise this aspect of our naval effort at its true value. Defeated on the battlefield and baulked in his submarine campaign, the enemy, now in impotent rage, is more and more striking at us through our non-combatants.

### AERIAL WEAPON A BOOMERANG.

Aerial warfare against the defenceless is the new weapon. He ventured to predict that this weapon would not only fail but would prove a terrible boomerang to the enemy. He recalled how the Zeppelin raids, which were more dangerous than aeroplanes, were frustrated and also the frustration of aeroplane day attacks. Now the enemy had turned to night attacks. It is possible that these attacks would continue and it was conceivable that they would increase in the future. However, we should not be discouraged. We have set about the aerial defence of London along somewhat novel lines with a great measure of success. London, during the past week, has been visited repeatedly by at least twenty machines nightly. Yet only one or two generally succeeded in penetrating the defences. He reassured the public that nothing will be left undone more completely to protect the nerve centre of the Empire.

### ENEMY'S MENDACIOUS VERSIONS OF RAIDS.

General Smuts, in eulogistic terms, referred to the calmness and heroism which the vast bulk of the population had displayed under the most trying circumstances. He derided the mendacious German versions of raids and pointed out that many more times the number of people were killed and injured in bus accidents than in those air raids. I think, however, there is a little too much light-heartedness. Nothing can be wider of the mark than distortions reaching Germany and buying up the people with the false hope that raids are undermining the national moral, that London has the jumps and is being converted into a heap of ruins. All will be well if all do their duty. Our air policy has been entirely different from that of the enemy. Our aim and constant object has been to maintain military predominance in the air on various fronts and bomb only military objectives.

### THE MASTERY OF THE AIR.

Continuing, General Smuts said that since July last we have been fighting a great battle in Flanders, which has meant a great simultaneous struggle in the air. On the Somme, we completely mastered the enemy in the air. Consequently he made the greatest efforts to prevent a repetition and concentrated a great many aeroplanes against us from other fronts. We started bombing with heavier-than-air machines and the enemy followed us but had not caught us up. The enemy bombs French towns and troops behind the lines, doing far more damage and inflicting heavier losses than we suffer in England. On the other hand, our bombing has been far heavier, causing him far greater losses behind his lines. Last month, naval and military aeroplanes dropped 207 tons of bombs behind the enemy lines. During the same period the enemy dropped four and a half tons of bombs on London. In that month we bombed him on 23 days and nineteen nights, chiefly on great aerodromes like that at St. Denis Westreham, and Gontrode, where his "Gothas" are housed, setting fire to hangars and sheds, damaging machines, and pitting the aerodromes with shell-holes. We also bombed his billets, trains, transport and railway stations, causing very heavy losses.

### THE GERMAN USE OF AIRCRAFT.

In London, during September, our air losses were at least 247, injured. Up to the present we have avoided using the aeroplane as an engine of destruction and terrorism against enemy civilians. On the contrary, we have devoted his aeroplanes to all kinds of non-military uses; with the zeppelin and now with aeroplanes, he is conducting a campaign of ruthlessness and pitiless terrorism against undefended towns in populous centres which have no direct military value. Indeed, one is forced to the conclusion that the Germans, in these raids, are avoiding military objectives. There is no indication that they are trying to strike hangars or works of real military importance, invariably they attack the residential quarters of London; not its outside arsenals or fortifications, or even the docks. The object of this calculated brutality has been twofold: firstly, to strike terror into the hearts of civilians and to destroy their moral by every abominable means; and secondly, to force us to take back machines from the Front for the defence of London and other home areas. In both they have failed miserably and there is not in London or England a single machine taken from the Front for home defence.

### A BITTER TEMPER GROWING.

The national temper, instead of weakening is hardening under the strain of these terrors and abominations. If the Germans understood the psychology of this people they would have no doubt about the result. Cowards become more

cowardly under the threat of danger but brave men and women only become more determined and the people of London are now thinking less of peace than ever before. Meanwhile, the very bitter temper is growing up in this country, a temper which the Government will have seriously to reckon with in settling the future air policy, and I am sure the English will not be to blame for any further intensification of the horrors of war.

### AN EYE FOR AN EYE.

We are dealing with an enemy whose culture has not carried him beyond the rudiments of Mosiac law, therefore, we can only apply the maxim of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Consequently, we are now most reluctantly obliged to apply to him his own bombing policy, leaving no longer any choice in the matter, under the circumstances. I wish to emphasize two points, hoping they will be remembered when it is found that my words are not bluff. Firstly, we did not begin this business of bombing popular centres; the enemy began it like he began the use of poison gas and many other contraventions of international law and we are reluctantly forced to follow suit, after a long delay which has severely tried the patience of the British people. Secondly, I regard these developments of the art of war as utterly bad and immoral while I do not fear them, yet I should infinitely prefer both sides to desist in these cruel practices. We shall endeavour to avoid the German abominations, sparing, as far as is humanly possible, the innocent and defenceless, in our air offensive against the military and industrial centres of the enemy, but it is inevitable, in the extended aerial offensive against the enemy to which we have been forced, that they also must suffer to some extent.

### A CRUEL WAR.

This war is already cruel and horrible beyond any known in the history of mankind, its sorrows and anguish are slowly breaking the hearts of humanity and it is almost unbearable to think that another chapter of horrors must be added to the awful story, but we can only plead that it has not been our doing and the blame must rest on the enemy, who apparently recognises no laws, human or divine, who knows no pity or restraint, who sang "Te Deum" over the sinking of the Lusitania and to whom the maiming and slaughter of innocent and helpless women and children appears to be a legitimate means of warfare. In the face of such abomination, it is not for us meekly to fold our hands.

We can only fight to the uttermost for the ideals of a more humane civilisation, which we feel convinced, will triumph in the end.

### AN UNALTERABLE DETERMINATION.

In conclusion, General Smuts said: "Without being optimistic, and with a full appreciation of the obscurities and uncertainties of the danger surrounding us, I believe that, essentially, and in the deeper sense, the war is won and that the military, moral and economic forces which will move to smash and constant objects have been to maintain military predominance in the air on various fronts and bomb only military objectives. What is required of you is an unalterable determination to hold on and see the struggle through, in the conviction that this Armageddon in which was the power of militarism, must be slain for evermore and it is not only our duty, but our right and privilege to fight to the uttermost to secure victory." (loud and prolonged cheers)

### RESIGNATION OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

OTTAWA, October 4th. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has intimated that it is his intention to resign from the Liberal Leadership.

### AMERICA'S BOND ISSUES.

MADISON, October 4th. Mr. McAdoo, in a speech said that, excluding taxation, the United States must raise by bond issues in the current year 14,000 million dollars for war purposes. He added that success was certain.

### AUSTRALIAN MINES UNDER STATE CONTROL.

SYDNEY, October 4th. The Government of New South Wales took over the coal mines at the commencement of the strike. The Government intends to control the mines for a considerable time to come, possibly for the duration of the war, paying the owners a certain sum of money for each ton.

### FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, October 4th. The French shipping returns are as follows:—Arrivals, 288; sailings, 289. There were five sinkings above and four under 1,600 tons.

### THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

LONDON, October 4th. Lord Selborne, speaking at Birmingham, said that the British Commonwealth was the greatest instrument the world had ever seen for human progress and if properly organised was the greatest guarantee for future peace. The Crown and Monarchy constituted the essential instrument in the maintenance of the British Commonwealth.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 3rd. The silver market is quiet.



OUR LONDON LETTER.  
PARLIAMENT AND THE SALE OF  
TITLES.FINE "SCOOP" BY A LONDON  
JOURNAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 13th.

A MAGNA CHARTA FOR THE WORKERS' CHILD.

Mr. Fisher's educational reforms as submitted to the House of Commons are going to be opposed by members who profess to speak for the industrial world. But the Bill is not intended for the acceptance of the working classes; it will be imposed upon them. It is a Magna Charta for the worker's child from babyhood till he (or she) is old enough to engage in the battle of life. It is designed upon lines that will give equal opportunities to all, and enable even the most heavily handicapped

To break their birth's invidious bar,  
And seize the skirts of happy chance,  
To grapple with their evil star,  
And breast the waves of circumstance.

The half-time system is to be abolished. Nursery schools are to be established for children under five years of age, for, as Mr. Fisher says, sleep and play are far better for little ones than lessons, and it is a mistake to put them under an educational regime for which they are quite unfitted. No child under twelve will be employed for profit, nor under fourteen except with proper safeguards. By this means the exploitation of child labour will be prevented. Continuation schools are to be formed for boys and girls up to the age of eighteen. The broad aim in view is to give children instruction in the subjects which make for mental development in the best sense, and, moreover, to equip the older pupils with technical knowledge suitable for the vocation they intend to adopt.

## THE POOR RELATION OF POLITICS.

It remains to be seen what will be the fate of the Bill before it finally emerges from Westminster. Somehow an evil luck seems to dog the footsteps of educational reformers. Mr. Balfour's Bill in 1902 was mutilated owing to religious controversy till the interests of the child and of the nation seemed to be lost in the dust and turmoil of warring creeds. It is hoped that Mr. Fisher's effort will not be wrecked by forces inimical to educational progress. If only for the reason that this progress is a necessary measure of national reconstruction after the war. Education has never had the recognition to which it is entitled. School teachers are among the poorest-paid brain workers in the land, with no social status to speak of. The other day when more accommodation was required in Whitehall it was the Education Department which had to make way, being bundled off to Kensington. And when Mr. Fisher introduced his proposals last Friday the burning interest which the politicians take in the subject was indicated by an attendance of just over a bare quorum of forty members. At Westminster education is like a poor relation whom nobody wants.

## CHINA IN THE WAR.

English newspapers have begun to devote more attention to affairs in the Far East. The recent internal crisis in China has stimulated interest in men and matters in your part of the world. Yesterday's *Observer* contained a long article on China's entry into the war; the main purpose of the writer being to show that the adhesion of the oldest living civilization to the cause of the Entente Powers must "enhance the moral superiority and the psychological confidence of the Allied troops." The paper also published a statement by "a high authority" who is quoted as saying that the decision of the Chinese Government will have a profound effect in the eyes of Asia, because while China is a great and ancient Power to them Germany is an upstart of whom they had hardly heard half-a-century ago. It is also pointed out that the effect on trade after the war will be very great indeed, and it is predicted that "Germany's trade position in China, which had been growing enormously, will be absolutely broken." There is, of course, nothing remarkably profound or even informative in all this; but it illustrates a point of view which is current here.

## A NEWSPAPER'S "SCOOP."

The biggest journalistic "scoop" for many years has been accomplished by the *Daily Telegraph*, which obtained advance proofs of Mr. Gerard's forthcoming book on Germany. Mr. Gerard, until recently United States Ambassador in Berlin, makes astonishing revelations of what took place in Germany immediately before the outbreak of the war and afterwards. Mr. Le Sage, managing editor of the *Telegraph*, and the dozen of the London Press, having secured the rights of publication, ordered the whole MS. to be cabled from Philadelphia. Eighty thousand words telegraphed from America must have cost something like £2,500. The job is going the rounds in Fleet-street that Lord Northcliffe, who is in the United States has given himself a month's notice for missing the "scoop" and being beaten by the *Daily Telegraph*.

## THE SALE OF TITLES.

Whenever the subject of the sale of titles comes under discussion in Parliament it occasions a good deal of mirth. This was the case the other night when Lord Selborne—a nephew of the late Lord Salisbury—politely asked for information. He took the view that it is wrong to confer a baronetcy or elevate a man to the peerage simply because he has contributed handsomely to the war-chest of his political party. But a debate on such a subject cannot be taken very seriously because, no matter what views are expressed, everybody thinks that Liberals and Conservatives are both tarred with the same brush.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TREATMENT OF DISABLED  
SOLDIERS.  
BRITISH AND FRENCH METHODS.

The Ministry of Pensions in London last month issued the report of Lieut. Colonel Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, M.P., on the Inter-Allied Conference for the Study of Professional Re-education and other questions of interest to soldiers and disabled by the war. The conference was held at Paris from May 8/12th. The Conference met in sections, and concluded with a sitting of the full body, at which 102 resolutions were carried. The majority of these, however, says Sir Arthur, appear to be applicable to France and Belgium, and only comparatively few to conditions in Great Britain.

So far as our hospital services and methods are concerned he came to the conclusion that we had not much to learn. In one important respect the practice in France and among Belgians differs from our own. No man is discharged from hospital until his cure is complete, so far as this is possible. This question, goes Sir Arthur, has been discussed frequently with the war offices, who have decided that they are unable to retain discharged men for a longer time than they do at present. Sir Arthur points out that the French and Belgian military authorities accept a larger responsibility for the disabled, and at all events profess to retain them until they require no further treatment either as in-patients or out-patients.

The greatest interest is taken in the question of training, he says, and not only are workshops attached to all the French and Belgian hospitals, but also there are large establishments specially set up for re-education. Training is compulsory in all French, Belgian, and Italian hospitals, the doctors having the principal voice in deciding what trade the man is to learn, and being guided naturally by considerations of the curative quality of various forms of manual training in each case. The man himself appears to have little voice in deciding his future. Training is not compulsory in this country, even in orthopaedic and limbless hospitals which have workshops attached. Those who have experience of these hospitals, says Sir Arthur, state that better results are obtained by allowing the training to be voluntary and by appealing to the good sense of the men.

Dealing with employment, Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen says that the French have many of the same difficulties as we have, but do not possess our admirable organisation of local committees. Attention is called to the possibility of insurance companies charging higher rates of workers' compensation insurance for disabled soldiers, since they are more likely to meet with accidents than fit men. By a recent French law an employer does not pay a higher rate for a disabled man, the difference coming out of a fund created by a special tax on all employers. This, Sir Arthur says, appears to be an admirable arrangement, facilitating the employment of wounded soldiers, which is worthy of consideration here. With regard to the scale of pensions, we are far ahead of any of our Allies, especially since the issue of the warrant. A class 1 pension in France, which corresponds to our highest degree, amounts to only 18.75 francs a week for a private, as compared with 27s. 6d. here. Again, in France pensions are not paid weekly but quarterly in arrears, an arrangement which leads to much hardship at the commencing period.

## THE REALLY REMARKABLE FACT.

It would be well (says the *Morning Post*) if people in this country refrained from attaching an undue importance to the accounts of the mutiny of a part of the Russian army. And the prolonged and indefatigable endeavours of the Germans in the trenches to seduce the Russian forces from their allegiance, endeavours subtly reinforced during the whole period of the revolution and since by German emissaries in the capital, produced no effect it would be strange indeed. What is remarkable is that the Russian soldier, intoxicated by the revolutionary atmosphere and bewildered by the rush of events, has for the most part stuck to his colours.

## VANITY OF VANITIES.

There are men who have "made their pile" or are otherwise blessed with superfluous wealth who hanker after a title, and some of them, it is said, are able to get what they want—for a consideration. They pay cash down and the goods are delivered. A cynic would probably find in this desire for a "handle" to one's name subject matter for a homily on the vanity of human wishes. But then vanity in one form or another is universal. Titles have been bought and sold for centuries. Readers of Disraeli will recall the passage in "Coningsby" that we owe our English peerage to the flagrant sale of its honours by the Stuarts and the borough-mongering of the Georges. Mr. Labouchere told a story once in *Truth* of an M.P. who was approached by a member of his own party suggesting that he should have a title. "What will it cost?" inquired the blushing prospect, who must have felt that this, in Shakespearean phrase, was having honour thrust upon him. He discovered that in the case of a baronet it was customary to "recognise" the occasion by a subscription of about £5,000 to the party funds. He refused the offer, and afterwards told his wife, "You are in the proud position," he said, "of being one of the few who have declined to be a 'My Lady.' I would, rather, be in the position of one of those who had not declined it."

MR. HENDERSON'S  
EXPLANATION.  
USE OF RUSSIAN TELEGRAM.

The House of Commons was crowded on August 13th with members eager to hear what Mr. Henderson had to say about the circumstances leading up to his resignation.

Before Mr. Henderson made his statement, Mr. Bonar Law made an important announcement about the attitude of the British and other Allied Governments towards the Stockholm Conference. He stated that the Law Officers had advised the Government that it was not legal for any persons resident in His Majesty's Dominions to engage in a conference with enemy subjects without a licence of the Crown duly given. The Government, he added, had decided that permission to attend the conference would not be granted, and the same decision had been taken by the Governments of the United States, France, and Italy. This announcement was received with general cheers (says *The Times*).

A few minutes afterwards Mr. Henderson entered the Chamber, and marked his resignation by taking a curiously long detour by the way of the Ministerial side of the House. He had a cool reception when he rose to vindicate his position, and although he spoke for over an hour he manifestly failed to carry the House with him.

Mr. Henderson began by attacking the Press for an unprecedented and dangerous campaign against him and the Prime Minister and his colleagues for their conduct towards him. He proceeded to narrate the circumstances of his resignation, qualified by the suggestion that the complete story of the Stockholm Conference could not be told without prejudice to the interests of the nation.

Mr. Henderson had a sharp passage of arms with the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law, when he came to explain the circumstances of his visit to Paris with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. He declared that his proposed visit was the subject of a special meeting of the War Cabinet 24 hours before he left for Paris, and that he had telegraphed to the Prime Minister informing him of the position. He accordingly charged the Prime Minister and his colleagues with failing to intimate to the House that the whole of the arrangements for his Paris visit were made with their knowledge. The Prime Minister retorted that all the telegrams stated was that Mr. Henderson was going to Paris with four Russian delegates, Mr. Wardle, and Mr. MacDonald. There was not a word about business. Mr. Bonar Law added that the first knowledge he and his colleagues had of Mr. Henderson's intention was through the circulation of this telegram, and that they clearly expressed their disapproval.

Coming to the specific points raised in the Prime Minister's letter accepting his resignation, Mr. Henderson denied emphatically that he had ever hinted to any of his colleagues that he was going to do other than continue the course to which he had committed himself. Moreover, no request was made that he should state the position of the Government at the Labour Party Conference. Further, if such a request had been definitely made, he would have had no alternative but to give to the Government his resignation. A little later he concluded the unsatisfactory answers which had been given in the House about his Paris visit, and actually stated that he had told his colleagues that, if his resignation was wanted on the question of Stockholm, they would have to ask for it.

Becoming more rhetorical as he neared the end of his speech, Mr. Henderson contended that, if he had had to resign before the Labour Party Conference, the vote would have been much larger. As for the Russian telegrams, he claimed that he had kept them in mind in preparing his speech for the Conference, and that he had lifted the strongest language from them to show that the Russian Government had modified their attitude. Finally, after a fling at "the Press Bureau controlled by the Prime Minister," he insisted that the last intention he had was to withhold from the Labour Conference any information which he was legally entitled to use. The few cheers that had been raised during Mr. Henderson's speech came mainly from the "pacifist" group, who openly showed their sympathy with the fallen Minister. There was the faintest murmur of approval when he sat down, and the House as a whole seemed utterly unconvinced by Mr. Henderson's argument.

## TO "TURN DOWN" STOCKHOLM.

The Prime Minister was very heartily greeted on rising to reply. He spoke briefly and with restraint. He declared that it was necessary for him to add little to his letter which had already appeared in the Press. Mr. Henderson had said that he never gave any hint of any change of his intention with regard to Stockholm. All the Prime Minister could say upon that was that he had seen every member who was present at the Cabinet on the day of that discussion, and all replied that their impression was that Mr. Henderson had decided to use the whole of his influence "to turn down" the Stockholm Conference at the Labour Conference.

The second point which the Prime Minister sought to emphasize was the importance of the much-quoted telegram from the Russian Government. Did anybody imagine, he asked, that, if that telegram had been read to the Conference, it would not have made a great difference? He quoted extracts from the Conference proceedings with telling effect to show that the impression left on the minds of the delegates was that Mr. Kerensky's view was that the Stockholm Conference was absolutely necessary. Yet Mr. Henderson had this telegram, saying that the Russian Government had nothing to do with the Stockholm Conference, and did not read it, although the Prime Minister had asked him to do so.

Examining the general position, Mr. Lloyd George insisted that nothing could be more fatal than to hold conferences with the enemy at the very moment when

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## AT THE BACK OF THE FRONT

[BY PATRICK MACGILL.]

There were three of them, lying in adjoining cots and looking very clean and comfortable after the hospital doctor had finished dressing their wounds. A nurse brought them in large mugs of tea, and bacon and eggs. The three soldiers were newly back from the great offensive and had, as they affirmed, something to show for it. One was a rather oldish man with a dark moustache and hair that was showing white behind the ears. His two mates were younger men. One belonged to the R.A.M.C. and one to the Army Service Corps.

"Where did you get it?" asked the latter, turning to the older man.

"I was well behind when I got my packet," was the reply, "I'm a pioneer. War's all mud and no medals for us."

"We're in the same boat," said the A.S.C. man. "It's work day and night, and it's mud to the axles all the way from railroad to dump. Last year the roads were not so bad for transport. Now—well you know what it is. It's all shell-holes, mine craters and muck and water. France is one big puddle up by the firing line. And the Germans have most of the roads taped."

"They know our road," said the Pioneer. "We began repairing it one evening at about seven. And we slugged at it all night, making it ready for the big guns, howitzers and such like. They are always moving up now, up and up, and some with big caterpillar engines play hell on the roads. Ruts! You should see the ruts they make! Well, we worked repairing the road all into the next day. We were dog tired, but it's all one can do to help the boys who were going forward in front. It was in the afternoon that the Germans caught sight of us and then they began to send stuff across. A few got hit and I was one of them. But we finished the job all right. A stretcher bearer got me in. The stretcher bearers have got enough to do when there's an attack on."

"More than enough," said the R.A.M.C. man. "For hours and hours on end we kept at it. We have to see to our men and Germans as well. You should see our dressing station, a couple of poles and a ground-sheet and the enemy shelling the place and sometimes hitting our wounded and sometimes hitting their own. It makes me mad. I believe they keep a look-out for dressing stations. Anyway a lot of my mates got hit when they were carrying the wounded across the open. And our fellows work till they drop. I was helping a German when I got my dose. As far as I could judge 'twas a sniper that fired. But he was a bit out, for the bullet went through the neck of the wounded German before it touched me—I suppose the sniper did not mind. If a German is a prisoner of ours, he's not much good to them."

"Yes," said the transport man. "The Boche gunners don't mind. If they do knock out their own men once we've got them. I saw one mob of prisoners going along the road with their hands up. A German shell dropped in the middle of them. When the smoke cleared away those who were able to put up their hands again. But there were a good lot more of them at first. It was the same shell that gave me my packet. But my two horses were all right, and I was sorry at leaving them there, breast deep in the mud. It was rations that were going up, and of course we never mess more than we can help over a job like that. The stuff must be got up. My mate placed me on the ground clear of the mud and got ahead with his own job as well as he could. I got helped in after a little by the Germans who had come in for trouble just as I was hit. I never saw any stretcher bearers get over a job as quickly as they did. They took me into a dressing station at the double."

"It's a funny thing how fellows like us three get knocked out behind the lines," said the Pioneer. "We have our troubles too. But I will say that the infantry deserve every honour they get and more."

"Indeed, they do," said the two other men as they lit their cigarettes.

CONCRETE'S RESISTANCE TO  
SHELL FIRE.

Interesting details respecting the use of concrete for military purposes and its resistance to shell-fire are collected in an article appearing in the July issue of *The Times Engineering Supplement*. It is shown that while forts constructed of plain concrete in Belgium were a disappointment in their failure to withstand heavy artillery fire in the early days of the war the reinforced-concrete fortifications at Port Arthur proved their efficiency in the Russo-Japanese war. The latter material has been largely adopted by the Germans for their defence works along the Belgian coast, and they have succeeded in constructing with it block-houses, from which small shells appear simply to slide off. Instances are also given of ordinary building of reinforced concrete which have shown remarkable powers of resisting destruction by artillery.

The first step in the restoration of discipline was to prevent fraternization with the enemy on the Russian front. That was the conclusion that had been come to by the Governments of the United States, France, Italy, and Great Britain. The four Allied countries had come definitely to the conclusion that if peace terms were to be discussed they must be discussed by the representatives of the whole nation.

Mr. Asquith rounded off the episode by affirming the inconvenience and even the impossibility of a Minister's fulfilling a dual character and by paying a tribute to the resolute patriotism of Labour.

## HOW MANY?

How many bilious attacks have you had? If few, you should be thankful! If many, then you are entitled to sympathy. But sympathy won't cure or even relieve you of this trouble. And the trouble, as we know, arises through the faulty action of the liver. It is apparent then, that to be free from Biliousness or Bilious Headaches, you must keep this important organ of the digestive system healthy and active. Through the many years that Mother Seigel's Syrup has been before the public, in no one thing has it been more successful than in conquering or preventing biliousness. Proof of this we have from the thousands of people who have voluntarily testified to the fact.

Here is a case which will endorse what we have said. The statement not only shows what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for this lady when she was prone to Biliousness, but also records the beneficial effect it had on her digestive organs.

Mrs. Edith Bourne, London Road, Blackwater, near Camberley, Hants, said:—"I am by profession a certified midwife, and wish to add my testimony to the excellent result which followed my taking your remedy. On and off, I suppose I have taken your Mother Seigel's Syrup for nigh on twenty years. I first took it for the relief of the pains I always had after eating. With knowledge of what it did for me in that respect, I have since made it my household remedy."

"I also recommend it for biliousness, as that trouble has also had me in its toils. I have suffered the horrors of sick headaches and vomiting for days on end, but this I never do now having put myself in condition with the aid of your very excellent remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"When a girl, in my teens," said Mrs. Flemington, of Guildford Road, Bagshot, Surrey, on December 13th, 1915, "I was occasionally subject to biliousness. In after years I developed indigestion. This I am not surprised at, seeing that my father also suffered from this complaint."

"The effect of not taking the trouble in hand in time led to my liver getting out of order; I had pain and distress right through from chest to back, between the shoulder blades. Added to this, I had a fullness after meals, accompanied by a choking sensation in the throat. As my parents had taken your remedy, I decided to try it too. I am pleased to say that after two bottles only, I secured relief, and an occasional dose now and then keeps me right to-day. When I tell you that I suffered for 12 years before getting relief, you will understand that I am pleased to know the worth of your remedy, because I was completely cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"I have given it to both my son and daughter with the very best results. I was told they had chronic, and perhaps hereditary, indigestion, but they never suffer now."

[101]

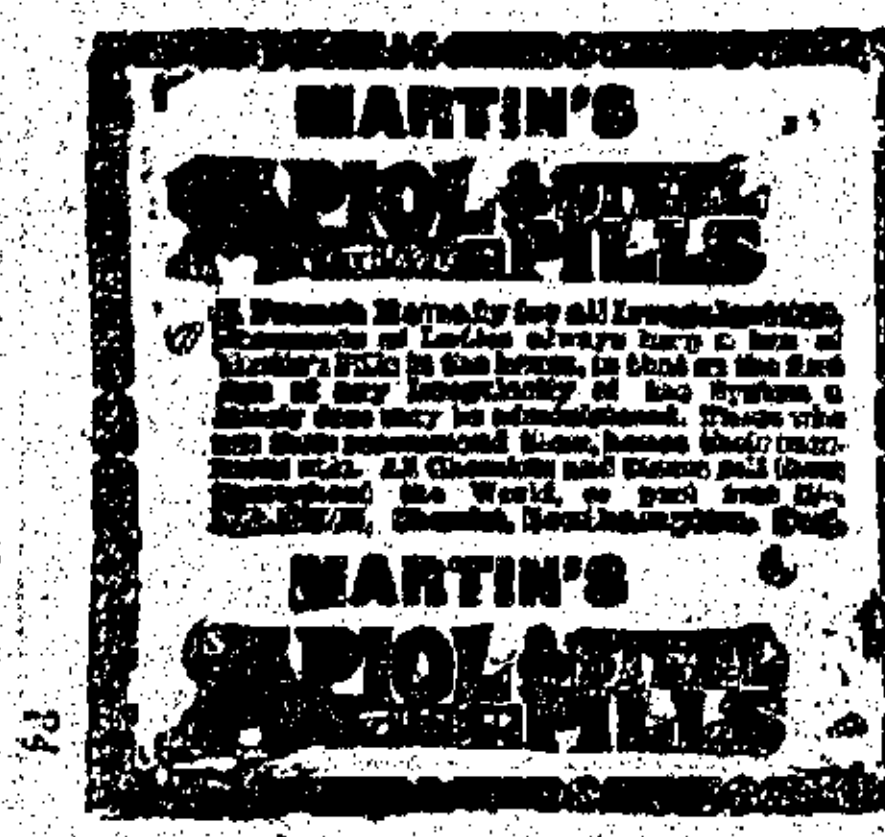
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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 6th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1917. [2]







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